THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 91. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

King William and the Pope

The "Red" Republicans.

Inside View of Paris.

The Duke de Gramont's Escape.

Last Hours of Gen. Lee.

THE "REDS" AT LYONS.

The New Republican Movement—A Smouldering Fire.

A Lyons correspondent of the *Independance Belge* writes:—

After the stormy days of the past week or two, the city has assumed a comparatively calm aspect. The body which styled itself the Commune of Lyons, and which created so great alarm and caused an extensive emigration, has yielded its authority to the elected municipal commission. That has been a triumph of universal suffrage. But we must not indulge in illusions. The Commune of Lyons was composed of men who are Socialists rather than politicians, and who have but small respect for the decisions of universal suffrage, which they regard as liable to be affected by ignorance and stupidity. They yield, in the first instance, in order not to excite public opinion against them. And afterwards they conspire. These sectarians have great influence over a portion of the Lyonese population. You have heard of those Jansenist families whose faith in Port Royal has survived alike time and revolution, and which have been for a long period settled round the old Church of St. Severin in Paris. There they formed a community which cherishes the treasures of their faith, and worship God according to the niceties of a conscience regulated by the formulæ of Pascal and the great Arnauld. The Croix Rousse is the St. Severin of Socialism. The chiefs of all proscribed and elsewhere forgotten sects there find an asylum, disciples, and resources. Specimens of all schools are to be found there. Icarians, Fourieristes, Egalitaires, Communists—all have there their professors and adepts. Fire was smouldering beneath the ashes, when suddenly there came the news of the disastrous capitulation at Sedan. The excitement was immense. The Lyonese Socialists lost no time. They installed themselves in the Hotel de Ville under the banner of the republics. The red flag was hoisted, and you know the rest. The leaders of this movement, who believed that from fear or approval they would be allowed a free course at the elections, were astonished at the result of the polling for the municipal offices, which showed a majority in favor of the moderate Republicans which is not likely to be diminished. Still they do not appear to have abandoned all hope of again seizing their prey, and anxiety is again felt lest further troubles should ensue. They seek to excite distrust in the impressionable minds of these Southern people. The last act of moderation is stigmatized by them as an attempt against the republic, for which they really care but little. They have in that manner denounced the liberation of the former civic and political functionaries who had been imprisoned, and who, according to these enthusiasts, ought to have been placed upon their trial simply because they had been public functionaries. Such, at least, was the reply made by a member of the commune to questions addressed to him by the Committee of Inquiry appointed by the new Municipal Council. At the present time a fresh excitement has arisen at the Croix Rousse. M. Andrieux of the Republic, who not long ago was the idol and oracle of these people, has vainly endeavored to induce them to listen to the voice of reason. He was at one time himself actually placed under arrest by a violent mob, and it was not without difficulty that he regained his liberty. All these facts have irritated the armed bourgeoisie, and the city is divided, as it were, into two camps. If the Prefect fails to display energy a collision is possible at any moment, and such a spectacle, always deplorable, would be especially disastrous at a moment when a portion of France is held by an invading army.

AMERICANS IN FRANCE.

A Balloon Letter from Paris.

The New York *World* to-day has the following:—

We received by yesterday's mail a balloon letter, directed "by way of England," from Paris, and postmarked, after the regular fashion of ordinary posts, on the 24th of September, which is not only curious in itself, but full of details of interest. The writer is a gentleman very well known in the best New York circles:—

PARIS, Sept. 27.—I have been quietly informed that a balloon will be sent forth shortly, and that a letter from me might find a tiny little place within the mail packages it is intended to take. This being the case, I take the chance for a few lines. We are absolutely shut up here from the rest of the world—more absolutely by far than Pekin in peace or Richmond in the late war; and it is a marvellous feeling to have—of all places in the world—in Paris.

The appearance of the city within has really not altered much. Everybody belongs to the National Guard, and goes about every few days to spend twenty-four hours on the ramparts. The streets are filled with young soldiers drilling, who show great spirit and the highest intelligence. I assure you that as yet I have seen no sign at all of "caving in." The entire population is determined to fight this thing out on this line "if it takes all winter." Paris will resist now as she has so often before—to the bitter end. I honestly believe the people will die at their doors and see the city beaten down street by street before they will consent to the outrageous terms asked by Count von Bismarck. Germany secured, as she thought, her unity on the Rhine. Let her beware that she do not find her destruction on the Seine. The French of 1870 are the French of 1792 and 1870. They have nothing now to lose, and everything to win. The Germans by marching on Paris put in peril all they had won at Sedan. No revolution within the walls is to be feared while the Prussians besiege the city. In it not a beautiful comment upon the boasted education and civilization of Germany that steps are now taking to secure the artistic treasures of the Louvre and of the peerless National Library from pillage and conflagration? And by whom? By an army of Arabs? or of Turks? or of Chinese? No. By an army of 500,000 bachelors of arts and doctors of philosophy! Savages in spectacles, barbarian bookworms!

What exasperates thinking men most here is the absurdity of the position. People who talk of the "bottom having fallen out" talk simple trash. France has more men and more money left than Germany ever had for fighting purposes; and she is thus pressed simply because she has not been able to get breathing time. I think Trochu means she shall have it. He regards Paris as a "nation preparing for the relief of France," and will move sally when he has got his troops ready to move. Meanwhile the artillery of the city is assuredly heavier and more formidable than that of the besiegers.

We are about 250 Americans here, who mean to "see this thing out." More of us have stayed at Paris than of all other nations put together. I saw Mr. Corbin yesterday walking quietly on the Boulevards. The great George Sanders and a clique of his friends are here—all as grand and as thirsty as usual.

One thing is curious. Although there is fighting every day, one never sees any signs of it in the heart of the city. The other day they fired 25,000 shot from heavy ordnance in a few hours, and I, near the Madeleine, heard not one! Yet the battle was raging at a distance from me about equal to that from Madison Square to Harlem Bridge. The Prussians may get in, but it will be long before they do, and their whistle will cost more than it will come to, believe me! Come what may, I will stick to it till the roof comes in on my head! Washburne has made himself and America immensely and deservedly popular here.

ROMANTIC EPISODE.

The Escape of a Fugitive Imperialist

The story of the Duc de Gramont's escape from France after the disastrous collapse at Sedan, is so full of romance as to make us feel doubtful whether we are really living in the matter-of fact nineteenth century. It is, at all events, says the London *Globe*, worthy of being preserved, and we present our readers with the following facts, which we have good reason to believe to be perfectly correct:—

The Duc de Gramont, as Minister for Foreign Affairs, naturally heard of the Emperor's surrender a day before the news was published in Paris. He saw at once that flight was necessary, as the wrath of the mob was sure to be turned against the Ministry, which was responsible for the war. He accordingly went to his banker's to provide himself with money and various securities, but was informed that the partner who had charge of his affairs was in the country, whither the Duc pursued him. The partner was found engaged in burying his property in his garden, but returned to Paris and delivered up to the Duc de Gramont the papers and money which were required. On the next day the bad news was published, and the Minister fled. He sent off a servant in his carriage openly, and escaped himself by a private door. The mob pursued the carriage, but of course found no one in it that they wanted, and the Duc got safely to Calais. On his arrival there, however, a new cause for alarm arose. It was necessary for him to produce his passport before he could leave the country, and it was evident that in this way his identity would be discovered, and he himself, as he met only too probable, would be arrested and sent back to Paris, never to quit it again. The risk, however, had to be encountered, and he showed his passport to the proper officer, and was, much to his relief, suffered to go on board the English steamer without remark. He at once went to the cabin, and, the better to escape notice, pretended to be very ill. In a few minutes, however, he felt an ominous tap on the shoulder, and looked around expecting to find himself a prisoner. He saw only the passport officer, who said to him, "When you were in office you gave my son an appointment. In return for that I have to-day let you pass, and thereby in all probability saved your life." The officer went his way, and the Duc de Gramont got safely to Dover.

ITALIAN ROME.

The Pope's Present Occupation—King William's Reply to His Call for Aid.

Florence Correspondence London Daily News, Sept. 28.

The Pope amuses himself by watching, himself unseen, through a little window of St. Peter's in the Vatican, the Italian soldiers who visit the Great Temple with much devotion, and, passing before the statue of St. Peter, bow and kiss its toe and make the sign of the cross. On the evening of the 26th he said to Cardinal Patrizi, "Does your Eminence know that these Italian soldiers seem much better Christians than those who were in my service a week ago? Good fellows! Good fellows!" A few days since two Italian officers of artillery entered the Vatican to visit the museum, and on entering ascended by mistake the grand staircase to the right instead of the one in front. The gendarmes and halberdiers made way for them with every sign of respect. In the same respectful manner they were saluted by prelates and abbes. Passing from hall to hall, they arrived at a spot where were dignitaries of the highest rank, cardinals, bishops, etc., in great numbers, one of whom asked what they desired. "To visit the museum," answered the officers. "You have mistaken your way," said Cardinal Pacca; "these are the apartments of his Holiness, and this is his ante-chamber." Pius IX, at the unexpected clank of sabres, putting his head at the crack of the door, saw the officers bowing themselves out backward with all manner of reverences before the clerical dignitaries. Upon being told the cause of their appearance, he exclaimed, opening the door, "Fine fellows! brave youths!" Pius IX, who was himself an officer of hussars in his youth, is decidedly pleased by the Italian soldiers. These are trifles which I tell you, but they may have more influence than any one imagines upon the *modus vivendi*.

Scarcely had the Pope received notice of the Italian expedition against Rome when he asked aid from the King of Prussia, who answered him under date of September 8, as follows:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GERMAN ARMIES, NEAR RHEIMS, Sept. 8, 1870.—Most Holy Father:—Monsignor the Bishop of Paderoorn has presented to me the letter in which your Holiness informs me that you have reason to believe his Majesty the King of Italy may perhaps send an army into the Pontifical States, and into Rome itself.

Your Holiness requests me to hinder the King of Italy in the execution of the project, and asks also for an armed intervention of my troops in case your Holiness should have need of protection. I regret that the policy always adopted by myself and my Government prevents me absolutely from intervention in any such question. I am, beside, on the best terms with my brother the King of Italy, and I could not imperil the relations which exist between Germany and Italy for a political interest which does not in any way, as your Holiness seems to think, touch upon the interests of Prussia. I have no doubt, beside, that his Majesty the King of Italy and his Government, if they should be forced to enter the States of your Holiness in order to avert the excesses of the revolutionary party in Europe, would give your Holiness every guarantee which can assure the free exercise of that spiritual authority which your Holiness ought to exert in the interest of the Church of which you are the acknowledged head. With the most earnest desire that peace and order may be shortly re-established in all parts of Europe, I beg your Holiness to believe me your sincere friend,

WILLIAM.

GENERAL LEE.

His Last Hours—Mourning for his Death.

The announcement of the death of Gen. Robert E. Lee was received with regret throughout the country, and our exchanges generally from the North, as well as the South, without distinction of party, have kindly articles, in which much is said of the purity and dignity of his character. The Virginia papers are all in mourning, and they but represent the feeling of gloom throughout the State.

HIS LAST HOURS.

A telegram from Lexington, Va., says:—This community was plunged into profound sorrow upon the announcement of the death of General Lee. He had been almost entirely unconscious since Monday night last, and expired very peacefully and quietly at 9¾ o'clock Wednesday morning. He was first taken sick on Wednesday evening, September 28, while just about to sit down to tea, when he suddenly sank in his chair insensible. A reaction soon took place, and in the course of the next ten days he steadily improved, until it was hoped he was out of danger, but on Monday evening last he became suddenly and rapidly worse, and continued to sink until Wednesday morning. During the early part of his sickness he slept much and spoke but little, but was rational when awake, and always recognized those who approached him.

HIS MIND REVERTS TO THE ARMY.

At times his mind seemed to wander, and on several occasions reverted to the army. He once ordered his tent to be struck, and at another time desired that "Hill" should be sent for. He suffered comparatively little pain during his whole sickness, and died without a struggle. He will be buried on Saturday, October 15, at 12 o'clock.

THE PLACE OF INTERMENT.

The place selected for his interment is a vault beneath the college chapel, which stands in the midst of the college grounds. This was the first building he had erected after his removal to Lexington, having declared that it was proper the first thing the college did should be to dedicate a house to the services of religion. The corpse was removed from his residence to the chapel, where it will lay in state until midday on Saturday. The faculty of Washington College, the faculty of the Virginia Military Institute and the students of Washington College held meetings and passed appropriate resolutions of condolence and respect to the memory of the illustrious deceased.

STARTLING DISCOVERY.

Gold in Ohio—Lucky "Find" of a Returned Californian.

The Mahoning *Register* of last week says:—

"Within the past week a new discovery has transpired, which bids fair to electrify this part of the State and add greatly to the fame and wealth of Northwestern Ohio. It is nothing more nor less than the discovery of gold-bearing quartz rock at Nelson's Ledge, near Garrettsville, and the leasing of the surrounding country by a number of Youngstown capitalists, whose fame and enterprise alone give credibility to a report which otherwise might seem sensational and groundless. The facts, as reported to us, are as follows:—Some time since a returned Californian, who was visiting Nelson's Ledge, noticed that the rock in that vicinity bore a great resemblance to the gold-bearing quartz of California. The matter was communicated to some of our Youngstown men of enterprise, and immediately a company, consisting of Messrs. Thomas Struthers, John Stambaugh, Charles D. Arms, Jacob Stambaugh, John Tod, and Evan Morris leased all the land in that vicinity. They now hold leases of the land around and including the ledge to the extent of twenty-five hundred acres. A specimen of rock has been sent to the Assay Office at New York, and the assay which has been received shows a yield of $19·15 per ton, which can be made a profitable yield in this country. The assay is in this city, and no slight sensation has been aroused over the discovery of this new mineral wealth in our vicinity. What degree of reliance may be placed upon the new enterprise or the average richness of the rock is as yet absolutely beyond conjecture. The gold-bearing quartz is, as every one knows, among the lowest strata, and to find it there indicates a freak of nature which precluces all reliable calculation as to the results. One thing is certain, that the gentlemen who have charge of the matter are able to test it thoroughly, and if they find success they will receive the hearty congratulations of all who know them."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Habeas Corpus Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Allison.

In the case of Dr. O. B. Reid a hearing was had this morning. In regard to the unlawful operation upon the girl Mary McKean, the prisoner was remanded for trial; and in regard to the girl who died, the matter is postponed until Monday, the District Attorney desiring to look over the Coroner's notes in order to agree upon the amount of bail.

A hearing was also had in the case of Horace Gaw, charged with a breach of the peace. Several policemen of the Second district said that on the night of the election, Mr. Gaw, who is a court clerk of the Common Pleas, came to the station house with a writ of habeas corpus for several parties who were confined there, and after having read it to one of the officers was told that there was nobody in charge. Then he was put out, and the crowd standing in the street became violent. An officer then ventured out and arrested Mr. Gaw and locked him up. None of them saw him commit an act of violence, or heard him make an unlawful threat. The judge postponed this branch of the matter until Monday, when he will hear a charge of contempt against the officers and then determine them all together.

SECOND EDITION

The Death of Gen. Lee.

The Funeral To-day.

Fuller Election Returns.

The Nashville Races.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Death of General Lee.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., Oct. 15.—The death of General Lee has produced a most profound sensation in this community. The stores, hotels, and other buildings are appropriately draped, and will close from 12 until 3 o'clock. All classes and parties join in paying honors to the departed.

The Event in Raleigh.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 15.—The announcement of General Lee's death plunged this community into the deepest gloom. The soldiers of the late Rebel army, without any understanding, appeared on the streets wearing crape.

Yesterday a meeting of citizens was held, in which a large number of ladies participated. Resolutions appropriate to the occasion were adopted and a committee appointed to arrange for future memorial services.

Judge Watts yesterday adjourned the Superior Court in respect to the memory of General Lee.

A Ship Ashore.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 15.—The British ship Chevy Chase, from Liverpool for Baltimore, is ashore on Cape Henry, not the American, as reported yesterday.

FROM THE WEST.

Nashville Races.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 15.—Yesterday was the fourth day of the Blood Horse Association races. The first race was for the association purse of $500 for all ages, three miles. It was won by Morgan Scout, beating Irene Sheppard. Time, 5·38½.

The second race was for the association purse of $500 for all ages, mile heats, the best three in five. The following was the summary:—

St. Leger	1	1	1
Carlotta	3	3	2
Village Blacksmith	2	6	3
Beulah	6	2	4
Bijou	4	4	6
Sallie Hunt	5	5	5 distanced.

Regent and Cheatham's b. f. by Brown Dick were both distanced. Time, 1·40¼, 1·48¾, and 1·49.

FROM THE WEST.

Lee Memorial Meeting in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—A meeting of the friends of General Robert E. Lee was held last night. A committee was appointed to arrange demonstrations of sorrow. Several eulogies were spoken. The meeting adjourned until to-night. Religious services will be held at St. George's Church this afternoon.

Political.

The Democrats of the Sixth district have nominated A. Comings for Congress.

Murder Trial.

MANSFIELD, Oct. 15.—The trial of William Gage for murder, in throwing a train off the track of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, near Lucas, Ohio, in May last, killing an unknown man and wounding two or three other persons, was concluded in the Richland Court of Common Pleas last night, and this morning the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. Gage will be sentenced to the Penitentiary for life. John Sugden, his partner in the crime, turned State's evidence, and will be tried on Monday. He will probably plead guilty of manslaughter, and be sent to the Penitentiary for ten years. The officers of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company were untiring in their efforts to bring these villains to justice, and their success gratifies the entire travelling public.

Fire in West Virginia.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15.—A destructive fire occurred at Charleston, West Virginia, on the river side of Front street, above the steamboat landing. Property amounting to $50,000; brick storehouse of F. J. Harrison, valued, with stock, $14,000; D. H. Estell's grocery stock and building $5500; F. S. Clark, grocer, $3000; Brigham Ward, grocery, $3000; Mrs. A. L. Laidley's brick storehouse, $5000, and a number of other houses and contents of less value generally.

FROM THE STATE.

Northumberland County—Official.

Congress—John B. Packer, Rep., 3602; Scott, Dem., 3294; Packer's majority, 308. Legislature—D. B. Montgomery, Dem., 3513; Nesbit, Rep., 3117; Montgomery's majority, 396. Associate Judge—Nicely, Rep., 3384; McCormick, Dem., 3270; Nicely's majority, 114. Register and Recorder—Jacob Leisenring, Dem., 3813; Shissler, Rep., 3034; Leisenring's majority, 779. County Commissioner—Hunsecker, Dem., 3422; Vincent, Rep., 3403; Hunsecker's majority, 19. Auditor—Elsely, Dem., 3562; Lamb, Rep., 3300; Elsely's majority, 262.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The elimination of the stringency in the gold loan market has restored Wall street to its serenity and buoyancy and rendered the market strong and active.

The effort to keep up the extravagant rates for the use of cash gold proved entirely futile, as much through the disagreement and quarrels of the clique as through the natural influences operating against such a state of affairs. It seems that the leader of a certain pool operating against the stock market was the instigator of the combination in the Gold Room, but the persons whom he induced to bear him company, finding that they were employed solely to extricate his chestnuts from the fire, and doubting the popularity and success of a movement to advance gold in the face of all the opposition raised and likely to be raised against such a course, quietly sold their gold.

The result has been the almost entire obliteration of the short interest in the market and a consequent cessation of the demand for cash gold, as shown in the loaning rate to-day, which, after opening at 9¾ per cent., declined to flat, and then passed over to 7 per cent. for carrying. The price of gold likewise fell from 113¾ to 113⅛. The remaining members of the pool endeavored to prevent the relaxation of the loan market, and withdrew a further sum of about $600,000 in addition to what they kept back yesterday; but despite their efforts and the contraction of the cash gold in the market many holders of gold were under the necessity of paying to have their balances carried over. The sentiment of the community is in harmony with the financial tendency of specie payments. There is hardly a merchant, even among the exporters, who does not favor a steady gravitation of gold to par, not that they would not now be the gainers by an advance, but they know that an equalization of coin and paper—to be obtained by the steady reduction of the gold premium—is the safest foundation for their business in the future. High gold, they know, can be but temporary. They do not wish the unsettling of values arising from an advance in the premium. The country has gone so near specie payments that they prefer to see the premium removed entirely and confidence restored. The embarrassments of European finance have given us an opportunity of proving our credit in foreign markets. Prussia has already floated an immense loan since the beginning of the war, and our bonds in London are at the highest they have ever been. Now Prussia is about to issue a new loan. The fresh competition will give our credit a still further impetus for while the Old World is swelling its debt with every day of the protraction of the war the United States is cancelling its bonds at the rate of $120,000,000 a year.

The foreign exchanges were better under the removal of the stringency in gold, and the demand for Saturday's steamer quite active. At the close the range of rates for prime bankers' sterling, sixty days, was 108¾@108⅞, and sight 109@109⅛.

THIRD EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

The Siege of Paris.

The German Reserves Advancing.

Terrible Accident in England.

Men Crushed to Death.

Pardon of the Fenians

FROM EUROPE.

Affairs at Metz.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A deserter from Metz reports that bread and salt are entirely exhausted, though there is an apparent plenty of other provisions.

The Prussians at Epinal.

The Germans now in Epinal number seven thousand. There are five hundred at Void. Ten trains of cars carrying provisions to the camps before Paris have crossed the Moselle recently.

Resistance at Soissons.

The Prussians occupy the heights at Soissons, and have fortified them. The town is making a gallant resistance. The Prussians are in force at Meugn. They have several batteries of artillery.

The Prussian Reserves

on the Rhine are moving southward from the vicinity of Breisach and Schelestadt.

M. Gambetta

has issued a congratulatory proclamation to the people, citing new evidences of courage just given by the Parisians. They are demanding every day to be led on a sortie against the enemy. They have already driven the Prussian from Stains, Dagny, Pierrefitte, Joinville, Bibigeny, Creteuil, Bas-Mendon, and St. Cloud. The north of France is alive since the

Glorious Affair at St. Quentin.

The formal siege of Soissons and Verdun has commenced. The fact has already been developed that both fortifications are well supplied with artillery and experienced gunners.

Lieutenant-General De Beyre.

Baden Minister of War, has been appointed to the command of the Baden contingent. The Prussian earthworks before Fort Mont Valerien are irksome to the French garrison, whose fire is incessant.

The General Bombardment.

The Germans are generally passive, and will remain so until all preparations for a general bombardment are complete. The sorties of the French at Paris have all been successfully repelled.

Siege Trains

of heavy guns have just arrived before Paris from Germany.

The Papal Zouaves.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15.—The steamship India, of the Anchor line, landed two hundred and ninety Papal Zouaves at this port yesterday. They were taken on board at Genoa. Most of them are Canadians. They will be cared for by the local committee till Wednesday next, when they will be sent to their homes.

Shocking Accident.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A dreadful accident occurred at Mitchell's ship-yard, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, yesterday afternoon. A large iron vessel which was in course of construction suddenly fell over, crushing several workmen. Six bodies have been recovered thus far, and six others are visible but not yet accessible. Besides the killed at least twenty were seriously injured. The calamity has created much excitement at Newcastle.

U. S. Steam Frigate Dismasted.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A vessel which arrived here to-day from Martinique reports having passed on the 12th of September an American steam frigate dismasted.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 15—11·30 A. M.—Consols open at 92¾ for money and 92¾ for account. American securities quiet and steady. United States five-twenties of 1862, 89½; of 1865, old, 88½; of 1867, 90; ten-forties, 86¼. Stocks steady. Erie, 18@18¼; Illinois Central, 114; Atlantic and Great Western, 31.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opens dull; middling uplands, 8¾@8¾d.; middling Orleans, 8¾@8¾d. Sales estimated at 10,000 bales. Western Flour, 23s.

LONDON, Oct. 15—11·30 A. M.—Tallow firmer. Linseed Oil, £28 15s.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.—Cotton dull and nominally 15c. Flour dull and entirely unchanged. Wheat steady and firm; Maryland amber, $1·65@1·70; good to prime, $1·40@1·60; common to fair, $1·15@1·35. Corn irregular; white, 90c.@$1; yellow, 80@85c.; Western, 78@85c. for mixed and white. Oats, 45@48c. Rye, 70@90c. Provisions unchanged in every respect. Whisky unchanged at 91@91½c.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Georgia State Fair.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Owing to the lateness of the season and the time required for the preparation of business for Congress, neither the President nor any members of the Cabinet will be able to accept the invitation to attend the Georgia State Fair.

FROM NEW YORK.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The steamship City of London takes to Europe to-day $476,332 in specie, mostly in silver bars.

Pardon of the Fenians.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 15.—United States Marshal Quinby received this morning the pardon papers for the Fenian prisoners Starr, Mann, and Thompson, and has forwarded them to the agent of the prison at Auburn. The prisoners will be set at liberty this evening.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Stocks steady. Money 6@7 per cent. Gold, 113¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112¾; do. 1864, do., 111¼; do. 1865, do., 111¾; do. 1865, new, 110½; do. 1867, 110¾; do. 1868, 110½; 10-40s, 106¾; Virginia 6s, new, 63¾; Missouri 6s, 91; Canton, 67; Cumberland preferred, 80; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 94; Erie, 22½; Reading, 101¼; Adams Express, 67½; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 95; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107; Chicago and Rock Island, 115½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93; Western Union Telegraph, 40¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Cotton firm but not higher; sales of 2000 bales uplands at 15¾c.; Orleans at 15¾c. Flour firmer; sales 9000 barrels State at $5·20@5·65; Ohio at $5·60@6·20; Western at $5·20@5·55; Southern at $5·60@6·60. Wheat firm but quiet; sales of 41,000 bushels No. 2 at $1·13@1·15 for old; red Western at $1·32@1·36. Corn firm; sales 32,000 bushels mixed Western at 85c. Oats quiet; sales 22,000 bushels Ohio at 52@56c.; Western at 48@50c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; mess, $25·37. Lard quiet. Whisky steady at 90¾c.

FOURTH EDITION

LATER CABLE REPORTS.

Fighting at Orleans.

Paris Anxious for the Fray.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

FROM EUROPE.

Fighting at Orleans.

TOURS, Oct. 15.—No official news has been received from Orleans to-day, though it is generally understood there was sharp fighting there yesterday.

News from Paris.

A Paris letter dated Tuesday, the 11th, has the following news:—

"The Prussians in force are moving southerly, and Mobiles are following to watch their movements, and as an additional precaution troops have been sent in other directions. The Council of War is holding sessions to try deserters, and several have been sentenced to death.

An Unfounded Rumor.

Last night an unfounded rumor was circulated to the effect that Gustave Flourens would make a demonstration with his command on the National Guard. As a precaution several battalions of National Guards were placed in the Hotel de Ville. It is assured that the Commander-in-chief will remove Flourens from the command of five battalions of the National Guard.

No Balloon

will be despatched to-day, as the wind is contrary.

Provisions Captured.

A convoy of eleven wagons, containing fresh vegetables for the Prussian army, was captured by our forces near Chatillon to-day.

General Burnside

returned to the Prussian headquarters yesterday. He is expected in Paris again to-morrow.

Peace Negotiations.

It is said that negotiations looking to peace are going on actively, though the people of Paris seem to be determined to oppose any peace based upon the cession of French territory or in any way humiliating.

An Official Decree

has been issued ordering the silver plate of the palace to be coined.

Government authorities are manufacturing

Enormous Steel Guns

to carry nine thousand metres. Much impatience is manifested in Paris at the inaction of the Prussians. The Parisians desire, above all things, to be attacked. As there is no immediate prospect of this, the French are preparing to make a formidable attack on the besiegers.

A French Reconnoissance.

TOURS, Oct. 15.—The following news is made public by the Government authorities:—

The French made a strong reconnoisance to La Forte a few days since. The Prussians were encountered and after a short conflict were driven off. A Prussian camp had been established at Gondrillon.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 15—1·30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money and 92⅝@92¾ for account. American securities quiet; United States 5-20s of 1862, 89¾; of 1865, old, 88¾; of 1867, 90; 10-40s 86¾. Erie Railway, 18¾; Illinois Central, 114; Atlantic and Great Western, 31.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15—1·30 P. M.—Cotton closed firm; middling uplands, 8¾d.; middling Orleans, 8¾d. The sales have been 12,000 bales, of which 3000 were taken for export and speculation. Bombay shipments to the 14th, since last report, 8000 bales. Lard, 72s. Bacon, 63s.

LONDON, Oct. 15—1·30 P. M.—Refined petroleum flat at 1s. 5¾d.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretary Cox and the Cabinet.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—It is stated that Secretary Cox forwarded his resignation as a member of the Cabinet yesterday to the President, and that it has been accepted to-day. It seems to be generally understood that Cox will be succeeded in the Interior Department by Hon. Columbus Delano, at present Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Department. The President has great confidence in the judgment, honesty, and ability of Delano, and his appointment to a place in the Cabinet would not be surprising to those who are aware of his relations to the President.

Cox's friends say he has been forced out of the Cabinet by the politicians, headed by Simon Cameron and old Zach Chandler. They assert that Grant personally approves of all the reforms Cox attempted to introduce in the Interior Department, but that he has been compelled to part with him in order to keep the favor of the politicians on whom he is depending to some extent for renomination in 1872.

Examination of Army Officers.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The following-named officers of the army are ordered to report by letter to General McDowell, President of the Retiring Board, at New York, and will hold themselves in readiness to appear for examination when summoned:—Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph A. Haskin, Captain William Silvey, and First Lieutenant Chandler P. Eakin, 1st Artillery; First Lieutenants James R. Mullikin, unassigned, John Leonard, 1st Artillery, and Robert W. Bard, 2d Infantry; Second Lieutenant Michael Moore, unassigned.

The following will report for the same purpose to Colonel Ruger, President of the Retiring Board at Fort Leavenworth:—Lieutenant-Colonel John W. Davidson, 10th Cavalry; Captains Thomas Shea, 17th Infantry; Lewis Thompson, 9th Cavalry; Gilbert S. Carpenter, 14th Infantry; and Mason Jackson, 11th Infantry; First Lieutenants David H. Cowley, 9th Cavalry; Charles Baughof, 10th Cavalry; William Burns, 17th Infantry; and Andrew Mahoney, 14th Infantry.

The following will report for the same purpose to General Ord, President of the Retiring Board at San Francisco:—First Lieutenants Melville P. Loucks, 2d Artillery; Joseph H. Hays and James M. Smith, unassigned; Albert W Preston, 8th Cavalry.

At their own request, the following officers are honorably discharged the service of the United States:—Captain Samuel P. Smith, 8th Cavalry; First Lieutenant John J. S. Hopler, unassigned; Captain Joseph L. Proctor, unassigned; and First Lieutenant A. B. Curtis, supernumerary.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Death of General Lee.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 15.—A shadow of the deepest gloom rests upon our city, and every heart is filled with sorrow for the death of General Lee. Norfolk is clothed in mourning for the departed hero. A meeting of citizens held last night adopted resolutions expressing the deep grief of our people, and tendering to the stricken family the condolence of hearts that, like theirs, beat heavy, and are sad with an overwhelming affliction. On the day of the funeral business will be suspended.

Congressional Nomination.

RICHMOND, Oct. 15.—Judge John T. Harris, of Rockingham, conservative, was nominated for Congress in the Sixth district, at Harrisonburg, yesterday.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Weekly Treasury Statement.

Murder Trial in Ohio.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Death of an Archbishop.

FROM EUROPE.

French Successes.

NEMOURS, Oct. 15.—A body of franc-tireurs attacked a squad of Wurtemberg cavalry in the forest of Fontainebleau to-day, killing many of them. The remainder were pursued to Melun. The Prussian garrison there retreated on the approach of the French, leaving behind a large amount of provisions and stores, which fell into our hands.

General Garibaldi

has arrived at Besoncon.

General Bourbaki

has been appointed to command near Orleans. He has gone forward to his post.

New Breisach is constantly bombarded, and the garrison answers vigorously.

Railway Accidents.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Germans attribute the frequency of railway accidents to French agency, and will hereafter impose contributions on communities where such accidents occur.

The early meeting of the

North German Parliament

has been decided upon in order to make necessary provisions for carrying on the war. The amount of money to be appropriated has been reduced from 100,000,000 to 80,000,000 thalers.

Among the

Imperial Manuscripts

recovered and seized at the Tuileries was a novel illustrating the advantages of an imperial *regime*.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of this city to-day gives an outline of the plot of the novel.

Reopening of Kiel.

The official announcement of the reopening of the port of Kiel is published to-day. Mariners are warned against torpedoes in the channel, and precautions essential to safety are given.

St. Cloud

must have been wantonly burned by Parisians, as no Prussians were there at the time.

The Battle of Orleans.

The action between the French and Prussians preceding the occupation of Orleans was very severe.

Six hundred pounds sterling have been collected at the gate of Strasburg Citadel from sight-seers since the Prussian occupation of the city. This money will be appropriated to the aid of German wounded.

Life in Paris.

A correspondent of the London *Post*, writing from Paris, laughs at the show of heroism of the people of that city. Loud talk and drinking, bragging and frivolity are universal.

He says the Government is as blustering, weak, and incompetent as the people.

Ponderous Projectiles.

The Prussians say they will soon have rifled guns capable of throwing three hundred pound shells five miles. A number of these ponderous projectiles are on the way from the Baltic.

Mines and Pitfalls.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 15.—The Paris correspondent of the *Independance Belge* thinks it possible Paris may be saved. He describes the mines and pitfalls which have been thrown so thick around the *enceinte*.

Heavy Gun Stores.

Great quantities of heavy gun stores and projectiles have been accumulated.

Batteries of Mitrailleuses

are sweeping every approach to the city. He refers to the cold, wet weather, which must scatter disease in the army of the Prussians.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Resignation of Secretary Cox.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—There is now no doubt that the resignation of Secretary Cox has been accepted by the President.

Presidential Appointments.

The President to-day appointed Jacob Parmento Collector of Customs at Champlain, New York.

H. C. A. Kelley, Collector of Customs for the District of Michigan, State of Michigan.

Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Fractional currency received from the printer for the week ending to-day, $423,000; shipments, notes, $3,079,728; fractional currency, $280,509. The Treasurer holds in trust for national banks, as security for circulation, $343,592,950 and for public deposits, $15,981,500; mutilated bank notes burned, $380,900. Total amount burned to date, $30,658,513. Bank currency issued for bills destroyed, $29,370,135. Circulation outstanding at this date, $300,162,409. Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, $507,500.

FROM THE PLAINS.

The Yale College Party.

FORT BRIDGER, Wyoming, Oct. 15.—The Yale College scientific party, in charge of Professor Marsh, returned here yesterday having spent the last six weeks in examining the geology of the eastern Uintah Mountains and the country between the Green and White rivers. This region was unexplored and proved of much scientific interest. An ancient lake basin was discovered containing a great number of extinct crocodiles, turtles, serpents, and fishes, with many remains of rhinoceroses and other tropical animals, most of which are new to science. Lieutenant Wadd and a detachment from the 18th United States Infantry acted as escorts to the expedition. The party are all well and start to-morrow for Salt Lake and California.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Death of the Archbishop of Quebec.

QUEBEC, Oct. 15.—The Archbishop of Quebec died last night of dropsy of the heart, aged seventy-two years. He was the fifteenth Bishop and third Archbishop of Quebec.

He was taken suddenly ill about two months ago, while on a pastoral visit. His body will lie in state in the Archiepiscopal Chapel till Tuesday, when the interment takes place. The Canadian Bishops will assist at the funeral obsequies.

**The New York B

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph

THINGS PLAIN TO BE SEEN.

From the N. Y. Nation.

The President, from whom some persons—we confess we were of the number—expected some assistance in the work of reforming the civil service, has been during the past few months doing a good deal to aggravate some of its worst evils. The Sickles appointment was startling, but Sickles had at least a "war record." That of Mr. Murphy to the collectorship of this port was the first open indication the public had that the hopes excited in the earlier days of the administration were going to be disappointed. Mr. Murphy's sole claim to General Grant's confidence rested on the fact that he was an active, energetic, unscrupulous New York politician of the "fast" type, versed in all the arts and devices peculiar to his class. He belongs to a school which, during the past six or seven years, has amused and disgusted all intelligent people in this city by its professions of intense sympathy with the great "moral ideas" of the Republican party, and with its horror of treason and corruption, but which finds no difficulty in furnishing Tammany Hall with plenty of candidates for its minor offices, and which, while frowning on Fisk and Tweed in public, is only too glad to drink their champagne in private, and laugh with them over the ups and downs of their common profession. Indeed, Mr. Murphy's love of horses, and his thorough knowledge of the art of using "offices" for party purposes, are the only reasons, so far as our knowledge goes, which anybody has ever had the audacity to put forward for putting him at the head of the custom house through which the Government receives by far the larger portion of its revenue. Since his appointment we have heard no complaints whatever from the corrupt and disreputable band who form the Republican committees in this city of the "mismanagement" of the party, and we are not surprised to hear that the unfortunate clerks, whose salaries are already insufficient to support their families decently or to save them from crime, are at this writing undergoing an assessment, nominally to help to save the country from traitors, but in reality, as far as this city is concerned, to prevent one gang of peculators from being ousted by another.

This has been followed more recently by wholesale dismissals in Missouri of officers who were so ill-advised as to side with the Schurz wing of the Republican party. It would have been perfectly proper and reasonable to have forbidden all Federal officers to participate in the contest. As between two sections of Republicans about whose fidelity to the fundamental ideas of the party organization there is no question, and who have separated either on questions of strictly State interest, with which the administration has nothing to do, and on which the President can hardly pretend to have an opinion to which Missouri men are bound to defer, or on questions of Federal policy on which the Republican party in Congress has hitherto found no difficulty in differing—the duty of the administration is simply one of neutrality, and neutrality it ought to enjoin on all its officials, if it enjoins anything at all. It is hardly necessary to say to rational men that no party was ever yet saved from defeat or ruin by these devices. If its ideas do not retain sufficient hold over the people to make its triumph certain, the dismissal of lukewarm or hostile clerks and postmasters will not save it; and it is a fact worth remarking that, ever since the present tenure of office was introduced, the vigor with which this means of insuring victory has been used has always been in the inverse ratio of the party strength with the public. Whenever the administration begins to apply the whip savagely to the poor jades in the public offices, it is almost a sure sign that its reliance on better things is growing weak. "Party discipline" in the custom-house and the marshals' offices and the Treasury was never so strict as in Buchanan's day, when the enemy was at the gates. In the Cabinet, there are two firm friends of civil service reform—two men who are convinced that, until the American people insist on it, we need not look for much else from a change of parties than a change in the nature and instruments of corruption—we mean Mr. Fish and Mr. Cox. The possibility of making much change for the better in his department was taken out of Mr. Fish's hands at the very outset by Mr. Washburne, who, having been appointed to the State Department *ad interim*, as a compliment, for one short fortnight, seized that opportunity of filling all the consulates and other offices with his own creatures and hangers-on—an unprecedented performance, which might have prepared everybody, and did prepare most people, for the exhibition which he is now making of himself in Paris. Mr. Fish came into office, therefore, tied hand and foot, and since then the President, whose appanage the diplomatic service is, has apparently labored under no restraint. The appointment of Sickles and dismissal of Motley are acts which do not admit of explanation, and for which it would be ludicrous to apologize.

Mr. Cox has fared better. He has managed to introduce into his department—and particularly the Patent Office and Census Bureau—by simply putting in force a law which his predecessors disregarded, a real test of the intelligence and education of candidates for office, by substituting a *bona-fide* examination for a chat and a smoke, and the result is that he has now a set of employes such as the United States has not seen in its civil service for many a long day. It is needless to say that this has made him intensely obnoxious to "the men inside politics," who are laboring zealously for his removal, and whose hands his colleague in the Treasury strengthens very materially by studiously repudiating all desire for a change, and giving up his great army of subordinates to be "rotated," intimidated, and cheated, as the sub-managers of the party and the more unscrupulous Congressmen may please, and pretending to look on this seething mass of rascality and corruption as a necessary incident of "democracy." From the President at least Mr. Cox was entitled to look for hearty and continuous support, and we are not prepared to say that he has accorded him no support; but when we see him compel Mr. Cox, on the request of intriguers, to accord clerks a second vacation in one year, under full pay, in order to enable them to go home and vote, when they had been previously informed that they must either take their vacation at the voting period or forfeit their pay if they a second time withdrew from their duties, we find it very hard to say what it is the public service owes him, either as regards its efficiency or discipline. It is bad enough to allow one of his secretaries to make the Treasury a hot-bed of low jobbery, but it is worse not to stand by the others who try to do better.

Now, we do not mean to say that the worst results of persistence in this policy are yet visible. The Democratic party still manages to behave in such fashion as to keep the Republicans in power almost in spite of themselves. It would be hard for them to get into any scrape from which the Democratic chiefs would not do a good deal to extricate them. But one does not need to be a sage to see that even Democratic support is wearing out, that we must have new ideas and new plans, and that those new plans must be questions of practical reform. We must have a party which will reform the civil service, and so take out of politics the great element of that corruption which is day by day appalling the public; we must have revenue reform, and thus dry up another source of corruption, from which Congress is the most direct sufferer, but the effects of which on the industry of the country are also most pernicious. We must, too, have minority representation, which will give that half—it is only a slight exaggeration to call it so—of the voting population which is now excluded from all direct share in the Government, and which contains a great deal of what is most thoughtful, conscientious, and intelligent in the population—a chance of being heard in the legislatures. We must have the Cabinet officers on the floor of the House, so that the country may have some better means of finding out what the Executive is doing than the gossip of Washington correspondents and the *ex parte* statements of hostile and expectant Congressmen. There is a generation growing up rapidly to whom the controversies on which the Republican party is trying to live come only as a tradition of a state of things of which they have had no experience, and which will not be much longer amused by catch-words, and to whom the old politician and his esquire the old editor are becoming a pair of ancient and diverting persons, whose battle-cries are curious, but not exciting.

THE WAR QUESTION AND ITS POLITICAL FEATURES.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The report of M. Jules Favre on his mission to Prussian headquarters, shows more clearly what was apparent before—the implacable character of the war on the part of Prussia. It is now, to all intents and purposes, a war against the republic of France and against republican institutions and ideas. It is just such a war as the Holy Alliance of monarchs waged against the first French republic, only in the present case the King of Prussia is fighting it single-handed and has no armed allies, though he has the good-will and moral power of the crowned heads and aristocracies of Europe to back him. It is the same spirit which led the English monarchy, the French Imperial Government and other monarchical governments of the Old World to favor the Rebellion in the United States, with the hope of seeing this great republic destroyed. This course is natural enough, however impolitic it may turn out; for republicanism is a standing protest against the ruling monarchical families, absolutism and privileged orders, which regard the people as their inheritance just as men do their real estate.

Count Bismarck has said that Prussia is not making war on the republic. If we can rely upon the reports he has been careful to reiterate that on several occasions, as if he were conscious of the enormity of fighting the liberal ideas of the age and saw the necessity of appeasing the rising indignity of poudlar sentiment in the world. But his acts, or the acts of his master, King William, show the contrary—show, in fact, that the object is to break down the republic in France. King William does not fear France so much as he does the republic. No doubt he is greatly embarrassed as to what government can be established there and the part he should take in deciding such an important and delicate question. Though he made war at first against the Bonapartes, and though it was said he did not wage war against the French nation or people, only as a necessity to put down Napoleon, whom he designated as the disturber of the peace of the world, there seems little doubt that he would now gladly restore the Bonaparte empire, if that were possible, or he would recognize an Orleanist or any other royal pretender rather than see the republic established. But he cannot see the way clear to any such result. The consequence is he continues this frightfully bloody war against the French nation after the first and only avowed object was attained.

It might have been possible to have maintained an imperial or royal government in France had the King of Prussia negotiated a peace with Napoleon immediately after the battle of Sedan. Or if the Emperor had declined to negotiate and preferred to remain a prisoner in the hands of the Prussians until the war should be absolutely closed, either from fear of returning to Paris or to embarrass the situation of things, there was the regency to open negotiations with. Had the King acted on the spur of the moment then he might have treated with the regency in Paris, or, at all events, before it left the soil of France. But after the Emperor became a voluntary prisoner—for he could have fled to Belgium—and the Empress, with the Prince Imperial and the whole of the imperial government, had abandoned France, what was there to treat with but the provisional government of the newly proclaimed republic? The opportunity was lost to the King, and the prosecution of the war from his standpoint then became necessary. The character of the war was changed at once. It was, as we said before, no longer against the Bonapartes, for they had all fled, but against the nation and the republic.

Our remarks with regard to the embarrassing situation of affairs caused by the hostility of the Prussian monarch to republicanism apply also to the great powers which have refused to recognize the republic. England, Russia, and Austria must be blamed, and especially must England, for the continuance of the war and the present embarrassing situation. Had these powers, or had England even, followed the example of the United States, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, in recognizing the republican provisional government, Prussia could not have refused to treat with it. And why should they not have done so? It was the only government possible. It was to all intents and purposes a *de facto* government, to which the whole French nation gave virtual adhesion and support. Had it been a kingly government instead of a republican one, neither England nor the other powers would have found any difficulty in according it recognition.

We may regret that Jules Favre and his colleagues did not accept the terms Bismarck said he was willing to grant for an armistice, exacting and humiliating as they were. But why was the Prussian monarch so inexorable? He had nothing to fear. His position gave him ample guarantees without demanding humiliating terms. His conduct has all the appearance of a purpose to crush the republic by embarrassing its government and reducing the French people to the most miserable condition. He may fail in this, however; for the very means he uses to that end may arouse the heroism of the nation and consolidate the republic. Why, after all, need there be so much fear of a French republic? There is no more conservative government in the world than that of the United States or of Switzerland. The French of the present day are more instructed in the matter of government than their ancestors. They have been taught by long and sad experience to appreciate liberal institutions, and under a republic now they may become a blessing to Europe as well as peaceful and prosperous among themselves. Let them have a chance. They are among the most advanced civilized nations of the world, and to attempt to destroy them would be an outrage, and must react fearfully upon their implacable enemies. Let the French follow the example of the great American republic, and assimilate their institutions as much as possible to ours, and then they may establish a lasting republican government. There is no reason why such a government should not be the means of securing the peace of Europe, as well as its progress in liberty and civilization.

THE PHILADELPHIA OUTRAGE.

From the N. Y. World.

It is difficult to restrain ourselves within the limits of decorum in what it becomes us to say of the outrage perpetrated in Philadelphia by the United States Marshal, under color of the Congressional election law. We have already given some of the reasons for regarding this law as palpably unconstitutional. That it is a naked usurpation of powers not vested in Congress we entertain no doubt. The construction and operation which the Federal authorities have given it in Philadelphia prove the correctness of our strictures. Here is a law which undertakes to authorize *marshals* to keep the peace in the streets of a city at elections by employing a military force to displace the local police authorities; and the constitutional provision under which this power is claimed is a clause authorizing Congress to regulate the *manner of holding an election* of members of that body! It is superfluous to say that this provision was never designed to comprehend anything but a power to determine whether representatives in Congress shall be chosen in districts or by general ticket, and how the votes shall be received, when there exists any reason for changing the State regulations on these points. But the popular tribunal, to which the press addresses itself, will not authoritatively determine the validity of this law. We confine ourselves therefore, at present, to the avowed construction and operation given to this law in Philadelphia. There can be no doubt that the Marshal acted under previous instructions from the President—a military man, given to military methods—and we trust that not a moment will pass after the assembling of Congress without a call for those instructions. But, with or without instructions, the Marshal undertakes to appoint deputies to keep the peace at an election, and to back them by a military force. This he justifies under a section of the act which purports to clothe him with the power of appointing deputies to keep the peace, while it is in another section that the President is authorized to employ the army and navy to enforce the general provisions of the act. Let the people then direct their attention to the fact that Congress has interfered to sweep into the hands of the Marshal of the United States, on his sole judgement of the supposed exigency, the whole control of the peace of any "city containing more than twenty thousand inhabitants," and to authorize him to fire upon and kill in the streets people whom the said Marshal judges to be disturbing the peace. Let us suppose that the commanding officer of the marines had ordered his men to fire on the crowd in the streets of Philadelphia, and that death had ensued. Unless all law in Pennsylvania is prostrated under the military heel of General Grant, the officer would be indicted and tried for murder. He must then justify under some order; and he proceeds to justify under an order given to him by the Marshal to fire on the citizens in the street engaged, in the Marshal's judgment, in breaking the peace at an election! Can anything be more monstrous? Yet this is exactly what this act of Congress comes to, according to its administration in Philadelphia and the understanding of his powers and duties by the Marshal. The people of this country cannot have forgotten that, if there is one principle of the common law more sacred, important, and indispensable than another, it is that inflexible rule which requires the employment of military force in the preservation of the public peace, to be under the control of responsible civil magistrates. When, in the Lord George Gordon riots of 1780, all London was for days at the mercy of a mob and the military had to be called out, not a bayonet was lifted or a shot fired or an individual arrested by the military until the King, in his capacity of supreme civil magistrate, had given the necessary orders for the soldiers to act; and our own laws are *saturated* with the principle that death inflicted by a soldier, in the preservation of the peace, is murder, unless the order to inflict it is given *on the spot* by the magistracy in whom the law has specially lodged that power. Do our rulers at Washington imagine that the people will tolerate this power in the hands of a *marshal*, and that a *marshal* can be authorized to use a military force under the pretext of keeping the peace? Do they suppose it is to be tolerated that *United States marshals* shall be empowered to "arrest for *any offence* or *breach of the peace* committed in their view," under a Constitution which gives no cognizance whatever of breaches of the peace to either the military or civil authorities of the United States? If they do, they have something to learn concerning the laws of the land and the spirit of the people. We advise all who may be concerned in the direction of soldiers to keep the peace in our streets to remember, when they proceed to use force, that behind them stands the hangman duly appointed by law for all who commit murder.

Enough for to-day. This matter will not be allowed to rest. Our people will act as becomes a community of law and order, possessed of the needful means for preserving them and protecting citizens in their civil privileges and the safety of their lives.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
9 29 thstu6) No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8, 1870.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, in the city of Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock noon of TUESDAY, October 25, 1870, to take into consideration an acceptance of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to Entitle the Stockholders of any Railroad Company incorporated by this Commonwealth, accepting this act, to one vote for each share of stock," approved May 20, 1865; and also to take into consideration an acceptance of an act of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act authorizing corporations to increase their bonded obligations and capital stock," approved December 29, 1869.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company.

F. H. WHITE,
10 8 15t Assistant Secretary.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

OPENING LECTURE OF THE SEASON

BY MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON,
ON MONDAY EVENING, October 17,
Subject—"JOAN OF ARC."

GEORGE VANDENHOFF, October 19.
"HENRY IV."
WENDELL PHILLIPS, October 21.
"THE LOST ARTS."
MISS OLIVE LOGAN, October 24.
"THE BRIGHT SIDE."
MRS. F. W. LANDER, October 26.
"MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."
JOSH BILLINGS, October 28.
"MILE."
HON. CHARLES SUMNER, October 31.
"THE DUEL BETWEEN FRANCE AND PRUSSIA."
PETROLEUM V. NASBY, November 2.
"IN SEARCH OF THE MAN OF SIN."
MISS ISABELLA GLYN, November 3.
"MACBETH."
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, November 4.
"CHARLES DICKENS."

Admission to each Lecture.....50 cents.
Reserved seats.....25 cents extra.

Tickets to ANY of the Lectures for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily. 10 13 3t

☞ THE GREAT WHISKY ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS CITY.—H. M. DALY'S great whisky warerooms are located at No. 229 South FRONT Street and No. 139 DOCK Street. The building, which is probably the largest of its kind in the United States, is five stories high, and runs through from Front to Dock street, a distance of at least 215 feet. Whiskies of the rarest and purest brands are stored on every floor of this huge structure, and the seeker after the genuine article can there find Bourbon of old date, wheat ditto, and that champion of all whiskies, the Golden Wedding. It is of some importance to the liquor merchants of this and other cities to know that Mr. Daly's stock embraces the productions of the celebrated distilleries belonging to Thomas Moore & Son, Joseph S. Finch & Co., and Thomas Moore. Their whiskies are always made from the best grains, double copper distilled and put up in seasoned, heavily-charred, iron-bound barrels. As agent, therefore, of these well-known firms, Mr. Daly justly claims that he can supply the trade with the finest whisky in the market, and in the *original packages* as received *direct from the manufacturers*. This he will vouch for, and this is a point which deserves the notice of all purchasers. 9 13tuths26t

☞ BARGAINS IN WORKED SLIPPERS.—We offer to the ladies a large lot of Worked Slippers, in raised work and worked on toes, at very low prices.

One lot at 50 cents.
One lot at 75 cents.
One lot at $1·25.
One lot at $1·50.
One lot at $1·75.
One lot at $2.

Regular stock of Sofa Pillows, Pin-Cushions, and Embroidered Slippers, at low price.

Best Zephyr, sold full weight.
Best American Zephyrs 15 cents.
Stocking Yarns, Wool, and Coston.
Silk and Jet Buttons. [9 28 tuths 1m
Gimps and Fringe. RAPSON'S,
N. W. cor. EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

☞ STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS given to Churches, Sunday-schools, Societies, etc. etc. Having the largest assortment of Slides in the city, I have unequalled facilities for giving these delightful entertainments. Constantly receiving new pictures.

Engagements may be now made by inquiring of
W. MITCHELL, 37 ALLISTER,
No. 728 CHESNUT Street,
9 22 thstu1m Second story.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MARKET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 9 s 6m

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3, 1870.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT., and a special dividend of THREE PER CENT. were declared upon the capital stock, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th instant, clear of taxes.

10 4 11t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APplication will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, of the SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK OF MANAYUNK, to be located in the Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one hundred thousand dollars. 7 2 s6m

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MANAYUNK BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. 7 2 s6m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE PETROLEUM BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five (5) hundred thousand dollars.

☞ HE HOLDS THE WINNING CARDS.—When Black Diamonds are trumps, J. C. HANCOCK holds both bowers and the ace; consequently he plays a winning game. HANCOCK is emphatically the man for the people; he sells the very best varieties of Lehigh and Schuylkill, carefully picked and screened, and promptly delivered to all parts of the city. By strict attention to all the details of the business, HANCOCK has gained a large and remunerative patronage. His coal depot and office is, as every one knows, at the northwest corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets. Go for him! 9 9 3m

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 10 1 7w

☞ REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA at the close of business, October 8, 1870:—

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discount	$659,222·20
Overdrafts	163·40
United States Bonds to secure circulation	275,000·00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	14,427·66
Due from other National Banks	22,405·30
Due from other Bankers	119·43
Furniture and Fixtures	5,000·00
Current Expenses	4,238·00
Taxes paid	4,376·00
Cash items (including stamps)	2,235·19
Exchange for Clearing House	37,125·35
Bills of other National Banks	23,940·00
Legal Tender Notes	77,315·00
Clearing House Certificates	5,000·00
Three Per-cent. Certificates	130,000·00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	2,800·00
	$1,261,632·03

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in	$275,000·00
Surplus Fund	45,000·00
Discount	11,109·17
Interest	2,594·72
Profit and Loss	11,998·45
Circulation	44,920·00
Dividends unpaid	1,225·00
Individual Deposits	852,216·76
Due to National Banks	9,567·22
	$1,261,632·03

State of Pennsylvania,
County of Philadelphia, ss.:—

I, ROBERT H. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the Eighth National Bank of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT H. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this twelfth day of October, 1870.

Correct—Attest:
A. H. SHOEMAKER, Alderman.
JAMES IRWIN,
CHAS. H. CRAIGE, } Directors.
JACOB NAYLOR,
1t

☞ JOHN SPARHAWK, MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 400 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner for Western States. 6 3 ws 6m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANTOWN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTInence of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE QUAKER CITY BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTItutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE WEST END BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths

☞ THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 10 1 7w

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 2s6

☞ SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. (10 1 7w

GLOVES, ETC.

LaBelle Kid Glove

BEST $1 25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA.
Every pair guaranteed, if they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.
Sole Agency—Wholesale and Retail. 9 20 tuthsstfrp

DYE AND PRINT WORKS.

1819 ESTABLISHED 1819
New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND.
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street,
West Side, Philadelphia.
96 DUANE St. and 182 BROADWAY, New York.
166 and 168 PIERREPONT St., Brooklyn.

This old and well-known company, now in the *second half century* of its existence, is prepared, as usual, to *Dye, Cleanse* and *Finish* every variety of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's garments, and Piece Goods in their usual superior manner.

NOTE—These are our only offices. 9 20 tuthssm

DRY GOODS.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

Constant additions both by importation and purchases from our own and New York markets.

PERKINS & CO.,
9 South NINTH Street,
9 13 tuths3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

REAL INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Will open
ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs,
At lower prices than ever offered before. 9 23 2m

GEORGE D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,
Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of
Dress Goods
To be found in the city, and will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.
NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.
Eighth Street Emporium for
Black Silks! Black Silks!
BLACK TAFFETA.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, heavy, $1·50, $1·75, $2.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, wide, $2.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, rich, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3, $3·50, $4, $4·50, $5.
A SPENDID ASSORTMENT OF IRISH POPLINS.
For Bargains call at
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
9 22 ths13t No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.
Our Motto—*Small Profits and Quick Sales.*

1870 AT THORNLEY'S, 1870
A Grand Stock of Fall Goods.

We have the pleasure of offering the most complete stock of goods in our line that has EVER been opened on
SPRING GARDEN STREET.
For Variety, for Style, for Cheapness, they stand out BOLDLY in competition with any stock offered in this city.
We are enabled to sell cheap because
OUR EXPENSES ARE LIGHT,
OUR BUSINESS LARGE,
OUR PURCHASES FOR CASH.
Our long established rules of equity by which
TIME IS SAVED,
SALES QUICK,
STOCK OFTEN TURNED,
We have opened a beautiful stocks
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
FASHIONABLE SHAWLS,
MOST EXCELLENT BLACK SILKS,
TABLE LINENS, BLANKETS, DOMESTIC GOODS, Etc, Etc,
BEST KID GLOVES, CORSETS, SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu6 PHILADELPHIA.
Established in 1853.

CLOTHING.

EXCELLENCE WITH ECONOMY.

GENUINE SCOTCH CHEVIOT
GENUINE SCOTCH CHEVIOT
GENUINE SCOTCH CHEVIOT
GENUINE SCOTCH CHEVIOT
GENUINE SCOTCH CHEVIOT
GENUINE SCOTCH CHEVIOT

$20·00 SUITS!!!
$20·00 SUITS!!!
$20·00 SUITS!!!
$20·00 SUITS!!!
$20·00 SUITS!!!
$20·00 SUITS!!!

MADE TO MEASURE.
MADE TO MEASURE.
MADE TO MEASURE.
MADE TO MEASURE.
STYLE, FIT, AND WORK GUARANTEED.
EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
9 17 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of the most approved styles for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

PLATED WARE.

MEAD & ROBBINS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Hard Metal (Nickel Silver),
Have now the largest and most attractive stock of Silver Plated Goods that they have ever offered in
New and Elegant Designs.
All descriptions of Silver-Plated Ware constantly on hand, suitable for
WEDDING PRESENTS.
Tea Sets as Low as $20.
N. E. Cor. NINTH and CHESNUT,
10 8 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Officer Roberts arrested a young man last evening on the charge of having shot William Haight, colored, on the night of the 11th inst., at Twelfth and Alaska streets. Haight died from the effect of the wound on Wednesday evening. The accused was locked up to await the action of the Coroner to-day.

—The Philadelphia branch of the Evangelical Alliance will hold a public meeting to-morrow afternoon in the Princeton Church, West Philadelphia, and in the evening at the Church of the Epiphany. Rev. James Davis, Secretary of the British Evangelical Alliance, will make interesting statements.

—Henry O'Brien, aged fifteen years, residing in Seventh street, below Carpenter, was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday, suffering from a broken arm, caused by falling down a hatchway at No. 25 South Front street.

—The alarm of fire last evening about 7 o'clock was caused by the burning of a stable belonging to Joseph Evans, on Pennsylvania avenue, near Twentieth street; also a shed belonging to Frederick Riter's coal yard, in close proximity.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 113¼.

—Great preparations are being made in Virginia for the burial of General Lee.

—Wilson, the murderer of Warden Willard, of the Connecticut State Prison, is endeavoring to starve himself to death.

—A race took place yesterday between the yachts Dauntless and Cambria, from Sandy Hook twenty miles windward and return. The first-named boat won the prize.

—The City Councils of Baltimore, last evening, passed resolutions requesting the Mayor to issue a proclamation asking that all flags in the city be displayed at half-mast, in honor of General Lee's memory, on the day of the funeral.

—Official returns give Harmer, Rep., 160 majority in the Fifth Congressional District; Killinger, Rep., 629 in the Tenth, and Donley, Rep., 554 in the Twenty-fourth. They give Spear, Dem., 101 majority in the Seventeenth, over Morrell; and Foster, Dem., 734 over Stewart in the Twenty-first.

—The vote of Indiana is so close that while the Democrats claim the State by 2500 majority, the Republicans think it may be given them by the official count. Wilson is elected to Congress by four majority over Gooding, according to the official count, and Shanks is re-elected in the Ninth district by 285 majority.

STORM SIGNALS.

The following memorandum has been prepared by the officers who are perfecting the system of storm signals authorized at the last session of Congress:—

Preliminary Plans for Observation and Report of Storms by Telegraph and Signal for the Benefit of Commerce.

I. OBSERVATION AND REPORT OF ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENA.

a. A series of meteorological observations and reports will be made by careful observers under military control, and supplied with the best attainable instruments. All instruments will be adjusted to a standard at Washington.

b. The observers will be stationed at points throughout the United States, selected by competent authority, as those from which reports of observations will be most useful, as indicating the general condition of the atmosphere, or the approach and force of storms.

It has been in view to so locate these stations that, the existence of a storm at one or more of them being determined, information of the facts may be had by the regular reports communicated by telegraph in advance of its probable movement.

c. Synchronous observations will be taken and reports made from stations three times a day, one about 8 A. M., one about 6 P. M., and one at midnight. These observations and reports will be timed by Washington time. The office is in a measure led to this selection of hours by the press of business at other times upon the telegraphic lines. Other observations will be made for record.

II. TRANSMISSION OF REPORTS.

a. The reports of observations are to be transmitted by telegraph, under a special arrangement with the telegraph companies whose lines connect with the different points where stations will be established.

b. By a combination of telegraphic circuits, the reports of observations made at different points synchronously will be rapidly transmitted to the different cities at which they are to be published. They will also be concentrated at Washington. The whole time required to transmit, collate, and deliver the reports, from the extreme points of observation to the points of publication, will, it is hoped, not exceed one hour.

III. PUBLICATION OF REPORTS.

a. It is intended to give the widest publicity to these reports, in order to make them useful to the greatest number. Copies of all reports will be furnished to the different papers for publication, and each report will be bulletined in the Board of Trade rooms, merchants' exchanges, or other conspicuous places, immediately upon its receipt.

b. So soon as the necessary arrangements can be had, a meteorological map, on which the changes can be noted as each report is received, will be displayed at the Board of Trade rooms, or other business centres in each city receiving reports. Similar maps will be furnished the different scientific establishments co-operating with the department.

c. The reports will be limited at the outset to the simple statement of meteorological facts existing at the stations of observations. These facts, together with such general laws as seem to have been determined by meteorological observations hitherto made and as may permit probable deductions to be made from the reports, will be published.

d. It is not deemed advisable to attempt at the outset, further than in this way, predictions which must often be erroneous.

e. Whenever experience has certainly determined what may be regarded for any section of country as premonitions of approaching storms, signal-stations will be established as quickly as the necessary arrangements can be made, and signals will be displayed announcing the probable approach with other information which may be possible.

f. The observer, when one is stationed in any city, will be constantly on duty during business hours, and every facility will be given to obtain copies of the bulletins, or other full and the latest information.

IV. STATIONS.

The following have been designated as stations of observation and report, or of report alone, and will be occupied as rapidly as arrangements can be effected:—

Plaister Cove, N. S.; St. Johns, N. B.; Portland, Me.; Boston, Mass.; New Haven, Conn.; New York city, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Wilmington, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Augusta, Ga.; Savannah, Ga.; Lake City, Fla.; Key West, Fla.; Montgomery, Ala.; Mobile, Ala.; New Orleans, La.; Jackson, Miss.; Memphis, Tenn.; Nashville, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Knoxville, Tenn.; Albany, N. Y.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Oswego, N. Y.; Rochester, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Toledo, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Chicago, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Paul, Minn.; Duluth, Minn.; Omaha, Neb.; Cheyenne, Dak.; Corinne, Utah; Santa Fe, N. M.; Fort Benton, N. M.; San Francisco, Cal.; Pittsburg, Pa.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS—GAMBETTA CLAIMS GREAT FRENCH SUCCESSES—THE CAPTURE OF ORLEANS BY THE PRUSSIANS—SIEGE OF FRENCH TOWNS ON THE BELGIAN FRONTIER.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—[Special to New York Tribune.]—Your correspondent telegraphs from Retonfay, near Metz, on the 11th instant, as follows:

A French deserter from Metz who was brought in this morning, states that he belongs to Lebouf's command; that there is neither bread nor salt in the city. Bazaine has impressed into the ranks all the able bodied civilians into the garrison, including these he has 100,000 men under arms. The service is very hard. The troops must sleep on their arms. The disaffection is great, and a mutiny is seemingly impending.

On the 7th a portion of the troops refused to make a sortie. It is difficult to force them to do outpost duty and even the Guards show symptoms of disobedience. There is much sickness prevailing, chiefly dysentery, bronchitis and scurvy. Desertions are arranged in concert. He says that a considerable number of his comrades will imitate him and follow soon.

Mobile Guards disperse groups of people around the Hotel de Ville. A new political club has been formed in Paris. Among its members are noted journalists and lawyers. Its first session was held last Monday night, when an organization was effected.

The military movements of late in the Prussian camps and within the walls of Paris indicate that a great event is imminent.

A Paris letter of the 4th and newspapers of the 11th were received to-day. The news is scanty. The meat supply is limited to six ounces per head daily. About 20,000 oxen and 12,000 sheep remain, a supply for not more than two months. The butchers' shops are opened twice in a week under a guard. A large number of horses are slaughtered for food. They are all salted, and preserved provisions are at enormous prices.

A note dated the 12th says there is very little food of any kind to be had except at very high prices.

The German garrison of Stenay, captured by the French from Montmedy, numbered only sixty men. Prussian videttes retire before the Mobile Guards at Maurtanes. The activity of Bazaine is undiminished. Sorties of the garrison are frequent and harrassing to the besiegers. A battalion of guards in Paris has rejected Blangin, who was proposed for Colonel. The officers of the volunteer corps commanded by Gustave Flourens declined to pursue the course proposed by their late commander.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—By balloon that left Paris on the 10th inst., advices have been received that the city is amply supplied with provisions. There are enough on hand to last three months.

An official decree has been published postponing the payment of rent for three months.

The Odean has been converted into a powder magazine. The Grand Opera House is full of arms. The fire from Fort Mt. Valerien makes dreadful havoc among the Prussians, continually breaking their circle.

A special dispatch from Hague says great agitation prevails upon the discovery that the King was about to declare war with Prussia.

TOURS, Oct. 14.—Gambetta has issued the following proclamation:

"Inhabitants of Tours: I announce to you with inexplicable satisfaction that on the 12th inst. that the more than ever heroic people of Paris, growing impatient behind their ramparts, have determined to march forward against the enemy. Here is the bulletin of their first victory. On the entire zone around the city the Prussians have been driven out of all the positions which they had been occupying for three weeks toward St. Denis. They have been driven away beyond Stains, Pierrefette and Duguy on the east side. Joinville, Creteil, Baubigny, and the plateau of Avron have been recaptured. They have been forced from Le Bas Meudon and St. Cloud and thrown back on Versailles. The enemy know now what a people can do who are determined to save their institutions and their honor.

"I invite the provinces to do their duty as Paris has done here. Vive Paris, Vive la France, Vive la Republique."

The following news dispatches have been given to the public to-day, by the Ministry:

MARSEILLES, Oct. 13.—A decree of M. Esquiros suspends the *Gazette du Nude*, until further orders, as a measure of public safety.

Cauzie, son-in-law of General Garibaldi, has arrived here.

VENDOME, Oct. 12.—A reconnoisance in force was made to-day, as far as Fertevilleneuf. No enemy was encountered.

The railroad is unobstructed to Cloyes.

The general commanding the 15th corps makes the following report:

LA FESTE ST. AUBIN, Oct. 13.—Yesterday the enemy continued to advance towards Orleans. Our troops, who are on the road to Paris and had taken part the day before in the battle of Athenay gave way. A brigade of the 3d division tried to oppose the enemy's advance, but being constantly opposed by forces more numerous and superior artillery, had to fall back on Orleans, disputing the ground foot by foot. I was obliged in order to check the enemy's progress to go forward personally with three battalions of the reserves belonging to the 2d division. The enemy had been checked for three hours, but at last we were broken and overcome by their shells, and after very sharp fighting, which was an honor to an army, I determined to evacuate Orleans and to withdraw to the left bank of the Loire. Our retreat, which was not molested, was effected in good order.

TOURS, Oct. 12, via LONDON, Oct. 14.—The aeronaut of the balloon Louis Blanc arrived here this morning, after delivering dispatches at Bouvignes, in Belgium.

A dispatch from Bonneville, dated to-day (12th), reports that the Prussians lately at Villaumblain are now moving toward Chateaudon, where the National Guard are ready to receive them. The rolling stock of the railway has been sent to Vendome.

Advices from Metz show that the Prussians occupy the cordon of villages around the city, but hold no position within the distance of twenty kilometres of the fortifications.

Marshal Bazaine made a sortie on Saturday last, in which he captured 300 oxen and 500 sheep from the enemy. The Prussians maintain a strong garrison at Nancy.

Minister Gambetta works constantly, not with the civil administration, but with the military chief, his first object being the organization of the armed forces of the country. When that has been accomplished he will turn his attention to political matters.

The government has issued a proclamation to the people of the provinces showing how the enemy treat the population of the territory they occupy. It charges that they first levy, then take and finally pillage. The proclamation is to be placarded in all the communes.

An American, who has just arrived here from Brest, says the patriotic uprising in Brittany is wonderful. Thousands of men crowd the railway trains on their way to Tours to obtain arms and enlist. Throughout the country the greatest enthusiasm prevails.

The following official dispatches have been received at the Ministry of the Interior:

MER, on the railway between Tours and Orleans, Oct. 14.—No Prussians are at Beaugency, but they have occupied Meung in force.

VERSAILLES, Thursday, Oct. 13, via Berlin.—The French have shelled and wantonly fired the palace of St. Cloud.

Ten French battalions made a sortie from Paris, to-day. They were easily repulsed by the second Bavarian corps, which lost only nineteen men.

ST. QUENTIN, Oct. 13.—The Prussians have commenced to bombard Soissons. The town is able and prepared.

NEUF CHATEAU, Oct. 13.—The Prussians, seven thousand strong, are at Epinal. Ten trains full of German troops have passed Meux, going to Paris.

EPERNAY, Oct. 13.—Fifteen hundred Prussians are in the hospital here. Many die daily.

The invaders attribute the frequent railway accidents in their rear to the ill will of the inhabitants, and make this the pretence for treating the town authorities with excessive severity, and for levying enormous requisittons. The inhabitants of the Aube and other eastern departments are resolved on resistance.

Franc-tireurs are springing up everywhere, overrunning the country, and doing much harm to the Prussians.

TOURS, Oct. 14, evening.—The news of the successful sortie of the Parisians causes intense excitement. All the troops here left this P. M. to join the forces opposing the enemy near Orleans and Chateaudun. Among these reinforcements are franc-tireurs from Bordeaux and the south of France, who marched through the streets to the depot singing patriotic songs. They were wildly cheered by the people and the enthusiasm was unbounded.

As they reached the station they were met by General Bourbaki, who had just arrived, accompanied by Mr. Cremieux, and soldiers and citizens joined in an impromptu ovation to the General and the Minister. The scene was most impressive.

It is reported that Keratry left Paris in a balloon and landed in safety. On the day of his departure a decree appeared suppressing the Prefecture of Police.

The Danish Minister has arrived here from Paris. As soon as the bombardment of the capital commences, all the representatives of foreign Powers will come to Tours.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—[Special to New York Herald.]—Fresh papers of the correspondence of the Imperial family have been found at the Tuilleries, which prove conclusively the existence of an organized espionage upon the whole country by the government, even to the watching of public functionaries who denounced each other.

Several well-known ladies were employed in this espionage. All these documents bear annotations in the hand of the Emperor. Letter carriers and clerks in the post-office were bribed into the service. Reports of the secret police also show peculations of imperial functionaries with Mires, Seriones and others in contracts for lighting the city.

TOURS, Oct. 14—[Special to N. Y. Herald.]—The Herald correspondent, who had an interview with Garibaldi, says his quiet simplicity and dignity of manner much impressed me. His countenance was sad, with a worn look in the eyes. He informed me that he made his escape from Caprera in a fishing smack provided by his friend Colonel Bodine, who accompanied him.

He asked many questions relative to the merits of the Whitworth, Snider & Enfield rifles, which is the best.

After expressing a determination to remain with the French to the last, he added: "Why will not the noble American Republic, the glory and admiration of all free peoples, send material aid to the young and struggling Republic of France?"

"Italy, France and Spain anxiously await one determined word from America to cast off forever their detested chains." The General spoke with remarkable earnestness.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The terrible artillery fire of Fort du Mont Valerien has literally swept the country round about for a vicinity of six kilometres. The Prussian works have been destroyed, and all the batteries that the Prussians have sought to erect against Mont Valerian have been annihilated. The chateau of Mendon has also been destroyed. The Prussian engineers have been driven from Clamort, Mendon and Mont Rebout. Villejuif and Cachain have both been recovered by the French. On the north the Prussians have been driven back as far as Deuil and Bonneuil. The entire peninsula around Genvilliers has been freed from Prussians by several strong cavalry reconnoisances, and is now in French hands again.

On the east of Paris a lively cannonade has been maintained toward Bondy. The Prussians have also been driven from Champigny, more than three miles east of Vincennes. The Prussian circle around Paris is therefore expanding daily instead of contracting, and the Parisians are greatly encouraged. Demonstrations lately occurred in Paris favorable to a radical change in the government. Thier origin was ascribed to Gustave Flourens and Louis Blanc. The movement was utterly insignificant.

The French army of the south has, as a nucleus, three cavalry regiments, which were sent south from Paris before the investment of the city, and the Algerian infantry and troops formerly serving in the western departments, making a total of 6000 effective and disciplined men.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The United steamer Franklin, at Portsmouth, takes on board her repaired propellor to-day.

The Prussians report that mutiny is imminent among the French soldiers at Metz.

The land around Fort du Mont Valerian was regarded as the garden spot of Paris. Before the investment of Paris the commander of the fort employed his men in digging potatoes and collecting other crops, all of which were stored in the fortress.

A dispatch from Versailles, dated yesterday via Berlin to-day, has just been received and contains the following: Court-martial in the Prussian lines makes short work of deserters.

The credit for arming the German people has been raised to twenty-three millions.

Prince Frederick Charles occupies the house of Prince Moskowa; the royal headquarters are at the west of the beleaguered city, and those of the Crown Prince east.

The commander of Toul died at Minden recently of small-pox.

The French fortresses on the Belgian frontier—Mezieres, Maubeuge, Pocroy, Donai, Valenciennes Lille, &c.—are fully prepared for a siege. The bombardment of the first named is imminent. The commanders of Cambray and Laudrevies have given orders for the inundation of the surrounding country as a means of defence.

The Prussian government has ordered an appraisement of the damage done to private property in Strasburg, evidently with the intention of putting the amount in the bill of indemnity against France.

Stettin has been ordered to furnish a number of the war contributions levied by the French early in this century; probably for the same purpose. No mention has as yet been made of the damages to be claimed for the execution of Conrad Von Hohenstaufen.

Amiens, threatened by the Prussians, is preparing for a vigorous resistance. The National Guard gallantly, but vainly, defended Epinal, and finally retreated toward Xeritagny. Franc-tireurs, who were near at hand in force, gave them no support, and fled on the appearance of the enemy without firing a shot.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 6·11 | MOON SETS..... 9·18
SUN SETS..... 5·20 | HIGH WATER..... 5·03

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WM. W. PAUL, WM. ADAMSON, JOHN H. MICHENER, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, Wilmington, N.C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Empire, Herring, Charleston, Souder & Adams.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Bark Queen of Scots, Smith, Antwerp, B. Crawley & Co.
Brig Josie A. Devereux, Clark, Boston, Chas. Haslam & Co.
Yacht Wanderer, Hays, San Andreas, S. S. Scattergood & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr William Tice, Tice, 4 days from Newbern, N. C., with shingles to Taylor & Betts—vessel to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr Thomas Booz, Somers, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr Nonesuch, Beatty, from Severn River, with railroad ties to Hagy & Knowles.
Schr E. A. Hooper, Champion, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr S. B. Galt, Truax, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr Telegraph, Tyler, from Rappahannock River.
Schr Mary, Long, from Potomac River.
Schr Three Sisters, Ruark, from Indian River.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 14.—Six barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 14.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

M. O'Brien, T. E. Greenman, T. H. Jackson, M. W. Kirkslager, San Jacinto, J. A. Ryan, Enterprise, Otranito, F. Mattison, and Major O'Reilly, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 15.—The Fannie Goddard, with pig iron, for Baltimore, left yesterday.

A. A. Carley and Hydeville, with coal, for New York, left last evening.

7 regular and 2 transient barges, light, 92 in all, left this port yesterday for Baltimore. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Oct. 15.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

R. H. Furst, Yankee Spy, and Helen and Harry, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Mary and Willie, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
P. B. Merrill, with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.
Harry, with lumber to Rice & Co.
Renova, with lumber to Saylo, Day & Morie.
Wava, with lumber, for New York.
U. S. Grant, with bark to order.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Oct. 14.—Arrived, steamer Colt, from New York.

A large ship is beating in, and a herm. brig and one schooner coming up.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Westmoreland, Heron, hence for New Orleans, was spoken 27th ult. off Florida.

Ship Calumet, Cheever, sailed from Callao 6th ult. for the United States.

N. G. steamer Hansa, from Bremen, at New York last night.

Br. steamer France, Grogan, from Liverpool 29th via Queenstown 30th ult., at New York 13th inst.

Br. steamer India, Munro, from Glasgow 1st and Moville 2d, at New York 13th inst.

Br. steamer Siberia, Harrison, from Liverpool 29th ult. via Queenstown 30th, with 56 cabin and 230 steerage passengers, at Boston 13th inst.

Br. steamer Aleppo, Moreland, sailed from Queenstown 7th inst. for Boston, with 55 cabin and 250 steerage passengers.

Br. steamer Batavia, Billings, from New York 7th inst. for Liverpool, was passed on the 10th, lat. 43 31, long. 46 21.

Steamer Salnave (late Quaker City), at Port-au-Prince 1st inst. for St. Marc, to load for New York.

Steamer Charles W. Lord, Post, from Havana for New York, sailed from Charleston 13th inst.

Steamer Volunteer, Jones, for New York, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 13th inst.

Steamer Hercules, Doughty, for Philadelphia, sailed from Southwest Pass 9th inst.

Steamer Centipede, Willetts, hence, at Salem 11th instant.

Steamer Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 12th instant.

Br. bark Agamemnon, from Rio Janeiro for Delaware Breakwater, with 7000 bags coffee, was spoken 10th inst., lat. 26 42, long. 74 16.

Bark Annie Augusta, Davis, hence, at Kingston, Jam., 21st ult.

Brig Amphion, Thomas, hence, at Gibraltar 30th ult. via Leghorn, and cleared for Baltimore.

Brigs Charles Miller, Gilkey, hence for Boston, and Reporter, Coombs, hence for Salem, at Holmes' Hole 12th inst.

Brig Isaac Carver, Shute, hence, at Rockland 11th instant.

Brig Torrent, Tibbetts, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gardiner 11th inst.

Schr Julia, Baker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gardiner 11th inst.

Schr Sophia Wilson, Wall, hence, at Bristol 12th instant.

Schr Hannah Blackman, Jones, for Philadelphia, sailed from Warren 12th inst.

Schr Fred. Fish, Davis, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New Haven 12th inst.

Schr Julia Elizabeth, Candage, from Bluehill for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 12th inst.

Schr Mary Collins, Leggett, hence, at Gardiner 5th inst., and sailed 8th to return.

Schrs L. A. Johnson, Maulman; E. F. Crowell, Stevens; Wm. Walton, Harris; Sisk, Johnson; and R. W. Godfrey, Godfrey, hence, at Boston 13th inst.

Schr Ira Laufrinier, Coleman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 13th inst.

Schrs Melona M. Knowles, Smith, and Ontara, Bray, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 12th inst.

Schr Goddess, Kelly, hence, at Pawtucket 12th instant.

Schr Eliza and Rebecca, Ireland, hence, at Alexandria 13th inst.

Schr Argo, Taylor, hence, at Norfolk 12th inst.

Schrs Elenora, Lewis, and Extra, Murphy, from Suffolk for Philadelphia, at Norfolk 12th inst.

Schr Favorite, Clark, hence, at Pawtucket 11th instant.

Schr Ann E. Safford, Powell, hence, at Pawtucket 12th inst.

Schr Belle, Churn, from New Bedford for Philadelphia, at Newport 12th inst.

Schrs M. M. Merryman, Babbitt; Isabel Alberto, Tooker; American Eagle, Shaw; and Sarah Clark, Griffith, hence, at Newport 12th inst.

Schr Dirigo, Snow, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 13th inst.

Schrs Josephine, Hathaway, and Anna Amsden, Bangs, hence, at Boston 13th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Passengers per steamer Wyoming, Captain Teal, cleared yesterday for Savannah:—Rev. S. B. Goodall and wife; J. B. Balderstone, Jr.; H. B. Richie; Philip Waeber; Mrs. Jennie E. Amlen; Miss Mary E. Watt; J. F. Reifenyder; Captain S. C. Colesburg; Benjamin L. Wood; E. P. Wood; Alexander Kane; George A. Deitze; Mrs. M. A. Bradley; E. D. Keeny; H. A. Griswold; W. H. Merritt; A. W. Taylor; John Herron; John R. Griffith; Samuel Cooling; A. Flagler; J. S. Nesbit; George Scofield; William L. Humphreys; J. H. Baker; Miss Mary Still; John Kiel; Henry Whitman; and John Whitman.

Brig San Carlos, Parker, of and from Philadelphia, with coal, arrived at Holmes' Hole yesterday, with foremast and all attached gone, having been hove down on the 7th inst. in a violent squall from the N. E.

Schr William L. Springs, abandoned at sea, was 216 tons register, built in 1864 at Philadelphia, and hailed from New York.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

723 CARPETINGS. 723

PEABODY & WESTON,
Successors to
E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

ARE OFFERING THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
English Body Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestry Brussels,
3-Plys Ingrains,
Venetian Stairs, Oil Cloths,
Mats, Rugs, Matting, Etc. Etc.
At Moderate Prices.

We are offering a large line of CROSSLEY'S ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, AT LOW PRICES, at the OLD STAND.

PEABODY & WESTON,
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
9 10 smw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

34 SOUTH SECOND STREET. 34

CARPETINGS.

HAVING REMOVED TO OUR NEW STORE, we are offering superior inducements in
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings,
Window Shades Druggets,
ETC. ETC.
At the lowest Cash Prices.

C. B. SNYDER & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
West Side, below Market. [9 24 stuth1m5p
(Formerly Shapless', latterly Snodgrass' Old Stand.)

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL PROTECTION

Life Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA

Offers life policies, PERFECTLY SECURED, at less than ONE-HALF THE USUAL RATES. It is the only Life Insurance Company in the United States doing business on the "Mutual Classification" plan, and its rates are so low that all classes may enjoy its benefits.

THE FULL AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS GUARANTEED.

We confidently invite the attention of the public to the claims of this Company, assured that its plan, combining, as it does, ECONOMY with the HIGHEST DEGREE OF SECURITY, will commend it to general favor.

Circulars, containing full explanations of our system, rates, etc. etc., can be had from any of our agents, or at the

OFFICE,
No. 247 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Good Agents wanted. 10 13 thstu2m

SWISS CARVINGS.
JAMES S. ARLE & SONS
Have just received a large importation of
SWISS RUSTIC CARVED GOODS,
And propose to add this branch to their business, and keep always a fine assortment. Their present selection consists of Jewel, Work, and Cigar Boxes, Penknives, small Desks, Bouquet-holders and Vases, Cigar Stands, Inkstands, Card Receivers, Book-Rests, Tobacco Boxes, Match Stands, Hand Mirrors, etc. All at very low and inviting prices. [10 1 stuth
EARLES GALLERIES, No. 816 CHESNUT ST.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
Originators of NITROUS OXIDE GAS in Dentistry, and headquarters for painless tooth extraction. Office, No. 737 WALNUT Street. 8 6 1m

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

KEIM & BIDDLE,
CLOTH HOUSE,
N. W. Corner SECOND and MARKET Streets.

Cloths, Overcoatings,
Doeskins, Fancy Coatings,
Cassimeres, Velveteens,
Vestings, Corduroys.

KEIM & BIDDLE,
N. W. Corner SECOND and MARKET Streets,
10 1 stuth1m4p PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TRIMMINGS, PATTERNS, ETC.

WM. MENCKE & BROTHER,
No. 804 ARCH Street.
LATEST STYLES
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Berlin Zephyr Goods, Etc.
A large importation of Embroidered Cushions and Embroidered Slippers, from 75c. upwards.
We have now on hand a full line of the celebrated
BOUDIER'S KID GLOVES,
Considered in Europe superior to any other make.
Also, a full line of the
VICTORIA KID GLOVES,
The best One Dollar Glove in the market,
$1·00 Per Pair.
A complete assortment of the celebrated
J. B. P. PARIS CORSETS.
WM. MENCKE & BROTHER,
10 8 smw1m No. 804 ARCH Street, Philada.

NEW STORE.
MRS. F. G. V. CHAMBERS,
Fancy and Staple Trimmings,
ZEPHYR GOODS, ETC.,
No. 224 South ELEVENTH Street,
Pomades, Soaps, Powders, Perfumeries, Hosiery Gloves, Ribbons, Etc. 9 15 ths3mrp

CARRIAGES, ETC.

1870. FALL. 1870.

WM. D. ROGERS,

CARRIAGE BUILDER.
Phaetons, Drags and Light Wagons
FOR
ROAD AND PARK DRIVING,
Of Superior Finish and Newest Styles.
Built to order and for sale.
Manufactory and Repository,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
9 8 thstu2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE, ETC.

PURCHASERS OF
COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS
And the various styles of
BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS, WARDROBES, ETC.,
Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is
STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,
And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.
KILBURN & CATES,
Wholesale Manufacturers Cottage Furniture,
No. 619 MARKET STREET,
7 2 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

HUTTON & McCONNELL,
Furniture Warerooms,
No. 809 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia,
Offer an extensive and entirely new stock of splendid
Furniture and Upholstery,
EVERY ARTICLE BEING ORIGINAL IN DESIGN, SUPERIOR IN QUALITY, ELEGANT IN FINISH, AND CHEAP IN PRICE.
Our patrons having long appreciated the above POINTS in our GOODS, we are induced to present these facts to the public, that we may continue to receive their patronage, promising prompt attention to all orders entrusted to us. 9 27 ws13trp

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 28 6p4

ESTABLISHED 1825.
FRED. T. MECKE. H. J. DEAS
H. J. DEAS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Warm Air Furnaces
AND
Cooking Ranges,
Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Slate Mantels, Bath Boilers, Registers and Ventilators.
No. 111 North SEVENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 22 thstu6mrp
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE, NO. 1217.
E. L. DAVENPORT.....Lessee and Manager.
P. E. ABELL.....Business Agent.
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
The Theatre Crowded with Beauty and Fashion.
THIS EVENING
will be produced the great
MUSICAL,
CLASSICAL,
MYTHOLOGICAL,
OPERATIC
EXTRAVAGANZA,
in six scenes and one act, of
PLUTO;
OR,
THE MAGIC LYRE,
with gorgeous new costumes, new scenery, and enlarged orchestra and company of
EIGHTY PERFORMERS.
PLUTO;
PLUTO; PLUTO;
PLUTO; PLUTO;
OR, THE ADVENTURES OF ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE.
This Extravaganza was produced in Boston at Selwyn's Theatre, and afterwards at the Theatre Comique, New York. It has had the unprecedented run of 384 nights at the two theatres.
PLUTO
will be preceded by a Comedy and the
LINGARD SKETCHES IN CHARACTER,
EACH EVENING.
Admission, 25, 50, and 75c. Commence at 8 o'clock.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.
Box office open from 9 until 3.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—NILSSON. MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces to the public of Philadelphia and vicinity that
MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON
will make her first appearances in Philadelphia in
TWO NILSSON CONCERTS,
on the following evenings, at 8 o'clock:—
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, 15th October, and
THURSDAY, 20th October.
Mlle. Christine Nilsson will be assisted by
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, the favorite Contralto.
Signor BRIGNOLI, the distinguished Tenor.
Signor N. VERGER, the eminent Baritone.
Mr. HENRY VIEUXTEMPS, the great Violinist.
The Grand Orchestra will be under the direction of
MAX MARETZEK.
Conductor.....Signor BOSONI.
THIS MORNING the sale of seats and tickets for either Concert will commence at the Academy; also, at F. A. North & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1026 Chesnut street, at 9 A. M.
General Admission.....$2·00
Reserved Seats (Balcony and Balcony Boxes). 3·00
Reserved Seats (Parquet and Parquet Circle).. 4·00
Proscenium Boxes.....$25 and 30·00
Admission Family Circle..... 1·00
Reserved Seats, Family Circle..... 1·50
Steinway Pianos are used at all "Nilsson" Concerts.
BALTIMORE—MONDAY, 17th, and TUESDAY, 18th instant.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Oct. 15,
IMMENSE BILL AND LAST NIGHT
of the Charming Actress and Vocalist, and Irish Comedians, HARRY and ROSE WATKINS.
THE COLLEEN BAWN;
Or, The Brides of Garryowen.
Myles Na Coppaleen.....Mr. HARRY WATKINS
Eily O'Connor, with songs.....ROSE WATKINS
To conclude with
THE PIONEER PATRIOT;
Or, The Maid of The War Path.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¾ to 8 o'clock.
Wilkie Collins' MAN AND WIFE.
MONDAY, AND TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
a dramatization, in 5 acts, from Wilkie Collins' Novel of MAN AND WIFE,
by Wilkie Collins and Barton Hill,
WITH APPROPRIATE SCENERY
AND A POWERFUL CAST,
BY THE EFFICIENT COMPANY.
Seats secured six days in advance.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.
WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
GIGANTIC SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES EVERY EVENING.
BEST TALENT IN AMERICA.
MAMMOTH ENTERTAINMENT.
MAMMOTH ENTERTAINMENT.
THE GREAT COOL BURGESS,
the funniest man in the world.
MLLE DE ROSA,
the Peerless Premiere Danseuse.
MISS EMMA ALFORD, DICK SANDS,
SYDNEY FRANKS, the great London Comic.
JOHN MULLIGAN and CHARLES HOWARD,
the celebrated Ethiopian artists.
Two Splendid New Ballets,
DEMON OF THE NIGHT
And THE GRAPE

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE RUMORED RETREAT OF THE PRUSSIANS.

A VERY startling and very indefinite rumor was flashed across the cable yesterday to the effect that the Prussians were in full retreat from Paris. There is of course a very strong probability that there is not a word of truth in this story, but the manner in which it is told makes it appear as at least possible that it may be true. If such a movement has taken place it is almost impossible, in the absence of any further information, to surmise what it means. Dreadful stories are told, certainly, about the destructive fire from Fort Mont Valerien, and particularly of the exploits of one wonderful gunner, who has managed to keep the whole Prussian army at bay, but neither these nor the rumors of successful sorties from the city can account for the sudden abandonment of the siege. Before the Prussians advanced upon Paris they were undoubtedly well informed with regard to the nature of its defenses, and they could scarcely have estimated the labors necessary for its reduction as less than they have proved themselves to be. If they ever really intended to prosecute the siege in earnest, they ought to be by this time nearly if not quite ready to commence active offensive operations, with all their siege guns and other appliances at hand; and the abandonment of such an enterprise at such a moment must be due to some causes that do not appear upon the surface. We hope sincerely that the rumor of the retreat of the Prussians may prove to be true, and that its real significance will be found to be a determination on the part of both belligerents to bring the war to a conclusion without further bloodshed. There are indications every day that the Prussians are getting more and more anxious to conclude a peace, for not only are many of their own people becoming dissatisfied with the prolongation of the war now that France has been punished and humbled, but the danger of interference on the part of the other European powers increases with each day that the conclusion of a peace is postponed. The Prussians have in their possession the whole of Alsace and Lorraine, with the exception of Metz, and this place certainly cannot hold out long against them if they choose to bring their whole force against it, so that really they are in a position to make such terms as will give them all they can demand, with any assurance that France will grant or the other powers permit them to accept. If they consent to a peace now, upon such a basis as will give them security in the future, without placing them in the position of overbearing conquerors, they will win the applause of the civilized world even more than they have by their unexampled military successes.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

THE great fact of national importance decided by the late elections is that the next Congress will contain a working majority of Republican members. That party retains its present strength in Ohio, Iowa, and Nebraska, and if it has lost, as is reported, two members in Indiana, and a few in Pennsylvania, these losses fall so far below the Democratic estimates that there is no danger of a change in the political complexion of the House of Representatives. The general policy of the administration has been indorsed, and when it is remembered that the returns of this year are contrasted with those of the wonderfully successful Presidential campaign of 1868, Republicans have good reason to congratulate themselves upon the net results. The casualties of the campaign most deeply to be regretted are the defeat of Schenck, of Ohio, and Morrell, of the Seventeenth district in this State. They were both able and zealous champions of protection, and have both been beaten by very small majorities, in close districts. The loss of their services in the coming contest on the tariff question would be a public calamity, but as it is alleged that their adversaries owe their temporary triumph to frauds which can be easily proven, it is not improbable that they may both continue to occupy the positions in which they have done much good service. If they make a successful contest for their seats the reported Democratic Congressional victories from the States voting in October will be so nearly counterbalanced by Democratic losses that the Democratic net gain can scarcely exceed one or two members.

THE New Yorld *World* of yesterday, in an article setting forth, in a series of brief paragraphs, the claims of the Democratic organization to support, brings into bold relief the allegation that

"IT IS THE PARTY OF FREE TRADE."

The Pennsylvania Democrats who favor protection can expect no sympathy from their political associates in other sections of the Union. They will be read out of the party if it should ever grow strong enough to enable its leaders to indulge in their wonted luxury of excommunication.

In the whole catalogue of their so-called principles there is not one to which they are as sincerely attached as free-trade. Since their warfare against the negro has proved unavailing, their main point of attack hereafter will be the diversified industries of the nation, and every Pennsylvanian who contributes to their triumph thereby imperils vital interests of this Commonwealth.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ GREEN STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching on Sabbath morning, 10½ o'clock, by Rev. J. F. GURNEY, of Chicago, Illinois.

☞ ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Rev. GEO. F. CAIN.

☞ SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SPRUCE Street, below Sixth.—Rev. J. P. CONKEY, Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. 10 15 22 29 5t*

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth, Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH, below Spruce.—Rev. Dr. MARCH will preach to-morrow (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for evening—"America the glory of all lands."

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Service (Choral) and sermon to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock. At this service the seats will be free. 10 1 st*

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Rev. G. A. PELTZ, Pastor of the Church, will preach to-morrow morning and evening. Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

☞ CHILDREN'S CHURCH.—THE COURSE of sermons to the young, begun last fall, on "Nature's Wonders," will be resumed, at the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Arch.—Rev. A. REED, D. D., Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject to-morrow evening, "Caught up to Heaven."

☞ "THE AIMS AND WORK OF WOMAN."—Rev. HENRY C. McCOOK will preach on the above subject to-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock, in SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Chesnut. Usual service at 10½ A. M.

☞ BOARDMAN CHAPEL, BROAD AND REED Streets.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. P. L. JONES, Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School 2½. Prayer Meeting Tuesday evening at 7½. The public invited. Seats free.

☞ REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., WILL PREACH in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

☞ DIVINE SERVICE (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL) will be held in the hall of the COURTLAND SAUNDERS INSTITUTE, THIRTY-NINTH Street, above Market, on SUNDAY, Oct. 16, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30.

☞ BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening. Strangers welcome. Evening services commencing at 7½ o'clock.

☞ ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROAD Street, below Arch.—Preaching Sunday, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. C. H. APPLEGATE, of New York, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. TONNER, D. D., of Pittsburg. Strangers invited.

☞ PHILADELPHIA SUNDAY SCHOOL Teachers of all denominations meet at TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT, above Eighteenth, Monday evening, 17th, at 7:45 o'clock. Address by Rev. JOHN H. VINCENT, D. D., of New York. Subject—"The Model Sunday School." Come.

☞ "ORIENTAL AND BIBLE LANDS."—HON. I. S. DIEHL, who spent several years in Oriental countries, and is intimately acquainted with the manners and customs of the people, will give Four Lectures at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 19th and 20th, and on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 26th and 27th, in aid of the Pilgrim Mission of that church. Tickets for the course of four lectures, $1; for a single lecture, 35 cents. To be had at No. 530 ARCH Street.

☞ EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE TWO PUBLIC MEETINGS TO-MORROW. Under the auspices of THE BRANCH OF THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE FOR PHILADELPHIA AND PARTS ADJACENT. The first at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Princeton Church (Rev. J. A. Henry, Pastor), on Powelton avenue, West Philadelphia. The second at 7½ o'clock, in the Church of the Epiphany (Rev. Dr. Newton, Rector), corner of Chesnut and Fifteenth streets. The meetings are called to afford opportunity for listening to Rev. JAMES DAVIS, of London, Secretary of the British Evangelical Alliance, who comes charged by that body to bear its greetings to Christian brethren in the United States, and to speak of God's great doings in the Old World.

GEORGE H. STUART, President P. B. E. A.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ HEAR PROFESSOR O. S. FOWLER IN ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TUESDAY EVENING, October 18, at 7:30, on "Life, Health, and Self-Culture," free; and learn your phrenology, best business, etc., at Nos. 8, 9, and 10 Continental Hotel, daily, and evenings, October 18 to 31. 10 15 3t

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Pure Caraccas Chocolate and Cocoa,

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QUALITIES MADE GOOD FITS.

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J. R. CASSELBERRY & CO., Mammoth Bee Hive Store, No. 920 CHESNUT Street,

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Good Black Silks, $1.
Colored Edge Black Silks, $1·25.
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Black Silks, $2·50, $2·75, $3, $3·50, $4, $4·50, $4·75.
All superior makes and extra heavy rich grades.
Examine our Black Silks first.

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Rich Poplin Suits, All Colors,
Elegantly made and trimmed, ready to put on, from $16 to $40.

Rich Cloth Suits, All Colors,
ready for use; most elegant designs offered this season.

Gray Figured Shawl Suits, $9 and upwards.

Waterproof Suits,
made in building, out of our own materials, in best manner. Orders taken in work-room for suits of all kinds.

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Broche and Paisley Long and Square Shawls from $10 up to $200.
Long Broche Shawls, Open Centres, Black and Scarlet Centres.
Paisley and Broche Shawls.
Broche and Paisley Shawls, Closed Centres.
Richest Striped Imported Shawls ever offered in this market.
Black and Gray Striped Shawls.
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Rich Long and Square Shawls.

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Rich Serge Plaids, 37½c.
1 Case Superior Serge Plaids, 75c.
1 Case Black and White Serge Plaids.
6-4 Black and White Plaid Suitings.
6-4 Tartan Plaid Suitings.
Rich Striped Satin Serges, 31c.
1 Case Irish Roll Poplins, $1·35.
Above cases of Irish Poplins are not sold elsewhere less than $1·75.
1 Case French Empress Cloths, 55c.

ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF DRESS GOODS of every description, from 12½c. to $1·25.
No old Goods to work off.
1 Case Superior quality Plain Serges.
All the new shades.

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Handsome, durable, cheap.
Handsome, durable, cheap.
Handsome, durable, cheap.
Call and examine. A large lot now open on second floor.

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Water-proof Cloths, very cheap, 95c.
Water-Proof Cloths, 75c. to $2·25.
Green Water-proof Cloths.
Gold Water-proof Cloths.
Double-faced Water-proof Cloths, $1.
White Velvet Cords, $1.
Heavy White Cloths.
Blue, Scarlet, and Black Cloths.
Black and Brown Astrakhans.
Ladies' Cloakings of every kind.
200 pieces Boys' Cassimeres.
French 6-4 Cassimeres, closing out at less than importation cost, from the late Arch street store.

BLACK VELVETEENS.
A new make, just opened; nearer to a silk velvet than any yet imported.
Black Velveteens, from 75c. to $2.

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200 dozen real Kid Gloves, $1.
200 dozen real Kid Gloves, $1.
At our Kid Glove Counter we are still furnishing Real Kid Gloves at $1 that we cannot replace to sell less than $1 50, together with Genuine Bijou and other finest makes of Kid Gloves at our last season's extreme low prices.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Real Lace Collars.
Corsets, Corsets.
French Corsets, present stock selling out at the old prices.
Over 2000 Dozen Linen Handkerchiefs from 6½ cents up.
Ladies' Underwear.
A complete line of Ladies' Underwear.
Elegantly-made White Skirts.
Chimoise,
Night Dresses, etc. etc.

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STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

THIS STOCK HAS BEEN A SPECIALTY WITH US FOR SOME YEARS, AND WE HAVE VERY UNUSUAL FACILITIES IN THE PURCHASE OF THE BEST EUROPEAN GOODS.

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BLACK ASTRAKHANS,
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SEAL SKINS,
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WHITE CORDUROYS,
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CONCERNING COATS.

COACHMEN'S coverings, capes and all. Cheap for cash at the Great Brown Hall.

OVERCOATS, just the thing for fall, Cheaper than ever at Great Brown Hall.

ALL MEN invited freely to call, And look at the coats at Great Brown Hall.

THIN MEN, large men, short or tall, Fitted with coats at Great Brown Hall.

STOUT and Warm for Winter or Fall, Come look at the goods at Great Brown Hall.

Beside Which

We have in the Great Brown Hall
A Prodigious stock of
Waistcoats,
Pants, and all other
Articles of Raiment
Needed by Gentlemen
Or their Sons.

Don't forget our fine

$15 Suits.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

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READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.

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Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 5 tfrp

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JOHN W. THOMAS,

405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

Has just opened a large lot of

PAISLEY SHAWLS,

In Long and Square; Open and Closed Centres.

OTTOMAN STRIPE REVERSIBLE

SHAWLS.

Together with a handsome assortment of

BLANKET SHAWLS,

IN LONG AND SQUARE,

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BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!

EDWIN HALL,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Having made a specialty of his Black Silk Trade, would invite the attention of the ladies to his stock.

CASHMERE GROS GRAINS,
SATIN-FINISHED TAFFETAS,
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HEAVY GROS GRAINS,
GROS DE RHIN, Etc.,

All of which are real Lyons Goods, and guaranteed free from mixture of any kind. We have Black Silks from $1·25 to $6 per yard. We would also call attention to our stock of

COLORED SILKS,

Embracing all the new shades.

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No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Invites attention to his Stock of

Silk Cloaking Velvets,

Best Goods Imported,
28-INCH VELVETS.
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These Velvets are the best Lyons Goods; pure silk and good shade of Black. Our customers can rely on getting from us the best Velvets imported.

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GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,

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ALSO,

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Only place in Philadelphia for sale of

Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.

For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, any part of rental apply.

GOULD & FISCHER,

Successors to J. E. Gould,

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COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. WM. G. FISCHER (now in the Piano and Organ Business, No. 1018 ARCH and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street), has this day become a partner of J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 9 16 tf

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Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

Special attention is called to their new

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With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

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For Sale on Easy Terms.

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COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR Sale.—50 or 100 acres, Bristol Pike, above seven mile stone, and near Tacony. Mansion-house and Dwellings to let. Apply on premises to R. WHITAKER. 10 15 3t*

DR. SCHENCK ADVISES CONSUMPTIVES TO GO TO FLORIDA IN WINTER.

Having for the last thirty-five years devoted my whole time and attention to the study of lung diseases and consumption, I feel that I understand fully the course that ought to be pursued to restore a tolerably bad case of diseased lungs to healthy soundness. The first and most important step is for the patient to avoid taking cold, and the best of all places on this continent for this purpose in winter is Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more Northern latitudes. Palatka is a point I can recommend. A good hotel is kept there by Peterman. Last winter I saw several persons there whose lungs had been badly diseased, but who, under the healing influence of the climate and my medicines, were getting well.

One hundred miles further down the river is a point which I would prefer to Palatka, as the temperature is more even and the air dry and bracing. Mellonville and Enterprise are located there. I should give a decided preference to Mellonville. It is two miles from river or lake, and it seems almost impossible to take cold there. The tables in Florida might be better, and patients complain at times, but that is a good sign, as it indicates a return of appetite, and when this is the case they generally increase in flesh, and then the lungs must heal.

Jacksonville, Hibernia, Green Cove, and many other places in various parts of Florida can be safely recommended to consumptives in winter. My reasons for saying so are that patients are less liable to take cold there than where there is a less even temperature, and it is not necessary to say that where a consumptive person exposes himself to frequent colds he is certain to die shortly. Therefore my advice is, go well down into the State, out of the reach of prevailing east winds and fogs. Jacksonville, or almost any other of the localities I have named, will benefit those who are troubled with a torpid liver, a disordered stomach, deranged bowels, sore throat or cough; but for those whose lungs are diseased a more southern point is earnestly recommended.

For fifteen years prior to 1869 I was professionally in New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia every week, where I saw and examined on an average five hundred patients a week. A practice so extensive, embracing every possible phase of lung disease, has enabled me to understand the disease fully, and hence my caution in regard to taking cold. A person may take vast quantities of "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills," and yet die if he does not avoid taking cold.

In Florida nearly everybody is using Schenck's Medicines, especially Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the climate is more likely to produce bilious habits than more northern latitudes. It is a well-established fact that natives of Florida rarely die of consumption, especially those of the southern part. On the other hand, in New England one-third at least of the population die of this terrible disease. In the Middle States it does not prevail so largely; still there are many thousands of cases there. What a vast percentage of life would be saved if consumptives were as easily alarmed in regard to taking fresh cold as they are about scarlet fever, small-pox, etc.! But they are not. They take what they term a little cold, which they are credulous enough to believe will wear off in a few days. They pay no attention to it, and hence it lays the foundation for another and another still, until the lungs are diseased beyond all hope of cure.

My advice to persons whose lungs are affected even slightly is to lay in a stock of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and go to Florida. I recommend these particular medicines because I am thoroughly acquainted with their action. I know that where they are used in strict accordance with my directions they will do the work that is required. This accomplished, nature will do the rest. The physician who prescribes for cold, cough, or night sweats, and then advises the patient to walk or ride out every day, will be sure to have a corpse upon his hands before long.

My plan is to give my three medicines, in accordance with the printed directions, except in some cases where a freer use of the Mandrake Pills is necessary. My object is to give tone to the stomach—to get up a good appetite. It is always a good sign when a patient begins to grow hungry. I have hopes of such. With a relish for food and the gratification of that relish comes good blood, and with it more flesh, which is closely followed by a healing of the lungs. Then the cough loosens and abates, the creeping chills and clammy night sweats no longer prostrate and annoy, and the patient gets well, provided he avoids taking cold.

Now there are many consumptives who have not the means to go to Florida. The question may be asked, is there no hope for such? Certainly there is. My advice to such is, and ever has been, to stay in a warm room during the winter, with a temperature of about seventy degrees, which should be kept regularly at that point by means of a thermometer. Let such a patient take his exercise within the limits of the room by walking up and down as much as his strength will permit, in order to keep up a healthy circulation of the blood. I have cured thousands by this system, and can do so again. Consumption is as easily cured as any other disease if it is taken in time, and the proper kind of treatment is pursued. The fact stands undisputed on record that Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Mandrake Pills, and Seaweed Tonic have cured very many of what seemed to be hopeless cases of consumption. Go where you will, you will be almost certain to find some poor consumptive who has been rescued from the very jaws of death by their use.

So far as the Mandrake Pills are concerned, everybody should keep a supply of them on hand. They act on the liver better than calomel, and leave none of its hurtful effects behind. In fact, they are excellent in all cases where a purgative medicine is required. If you have partaken too freely of fruit, and diarrhœa ensues, a dose of the Mandrakes will cure you. If you are subject to sick headache take a dose of the Mandrakes, and they will relieve you in two hours. If you would obviate the effect of a change of water, or the too free indulgence in fruit, take one of the Mandrakes every night, and you may then drink water and eat watermelons, pears, apples, plums, peaches, or corn, without the risk of being made sick by them. They will protect those who live in damp situations against chills and fevers. Try them. They are perfectly harmless. They can do you good only.

I have abandoned my professional visits to Boston and New York, but continue to see patients at my office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged five dollars. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not. But I desire it distinctly understood that the value of my medicines depends entirely upon their being taken strictly according to directions.

In conclusion, I will say that when persons take my medicines and their systems are brought into a healthy condition thereby, they are not so liable to take cold, yet no one with diseased lungs can bear a sudden change of atmosphere without the liability of greater or less irritation of the bronchial tubes.

Full directions in all languages accompany my medicines, so explicit and clear that any one can use them without consulting me, and can be bought from any druggist.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.,
No. 15 North SIXTH Street, Philad'a.

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

Concentrated Fluid Extract Buchu.

THE GREAT DIURETIC.

The proprietor trusts that his remedies, from the fact of their being advertised, may not be classed as patent medicines.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is a pharmaceutical preparation. The proper name is given, and it is the most active which can be made. It is indorsed as a cure by all medical works for such diseases as recommended by the proprietor. It is pleasant in its taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and is taken by adults and children. It is tonic, diuretic, blood purifying and invigorating. Enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes will find it far more strengthening than any of the preparations of bark or iron.

See medical properties contained in Dispensatory of the United States, of which the following is a correct copy:—

BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, its taste is bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the urinary organs, such as gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder and urethra, diseases of the prostate gland, and retention or the incontinence of urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections, and dropsy.

TESTIMONY.

CURE OF GRAVEL OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

SAVANNAH, Tenn., May 14, 1869.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—We introduced your "Fluid Extract Buchu" in this country about eight months ago, and are happy to state that it is meeting with universal favor. We wish to inform you of one instance (among many) where your "Buchu" has worked wonders. A man in our country named J. B. Estell had been suffering about five years with gravel. About six weeks ago he bought of us one bottle of your "Buchu," and before he was through with one bottle he passed a gravel that weighs eight grains, which we now have on exhibition at our drug store. He says that he will never be without the "Buchu" in his house again. Your preparations are gaining favor every day. Very respectfully yours, etc.,
ECCLES & HINKLE, Druggists.

CURE OF BLADDER AND KIDNEY AFFECTION OF LONG STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

WESTPORT, Conn., Sept. 5, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq:—

DEAR SIR:—I commenced taking your "Extract of Buchu" about two weeks since for an affection of the bladder and kidneys. I have suffered by spells very much for a few days past. But yesterday relief came through the effect of your "Buchu." A stone passed from my bladder about the size of a large pea, and I now feel perfectly well and entirely free from the pain that I have suffered with "so hard." I attribute my cure to your medicine entirely, and would recommend all persons similarly affected to try it. I have great faith in its curative powers.
Yours truly, THOMAS J. BENNETT.

REFERS TO

Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, Westport, Conn.
J. L. G. CANNON, Druggist, Westport, Conn.
H. B. WHEELER, Esq., Westport, Conn.
BRADLEY HULL, Esq., Westport, Conn.
Dr. WAKEMAN, Reading, Conn.
R. W. R. ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggist, New York City.
And many others if necessary.

CURE OF KIDNEY AND BLADDER AFFECTION OF A PATIENT SEVENTY-EIGHT YEARS OF AGE.

THANKS TO MR. HELMBOLD.

GIRARD, Penn., March 31, 1869.

EDITOR "COSMOPOLITE":—I desire as an unsolicited tribute to the merits of Helmbold's Buchu, and for the benefit of those similarly afflicted as myself, to say that after consulting many eminent physicians, and trying nearly all the best advertised remedies, in the vain hope of finding relief from aggravated kidney and bladder diseases, from which I have suffered excessively for many years, good fortune finally suggested to me Helmbold's Buchu, which I commenced using with little faith, and no apparent beneficial results, for about a month. At the expiration of that time, however, I thought I commenced to experience slight relief, which encouraged me to persevere in its use, and now, at the expiration of four months, although I am an infirm old man, nearly 78 years of age, and consequently medicines cannot be expected to favorably affect me as they otherwise would, I have found such unspeakable relief and permanent benefit from Mr. Helmbold's valuable discovery, that I feel I ought to publicly record the fact, as an acknowledgment to him and a valuable suggestion to the public. Yours respectfully, D. M. LAREN.

Mr. Laren refers to the following gentlemen:—
Colonel DAN RICE, Girard, Penn.
CHARLES STOW, Esq., Girard, Penn, editor *Cosmopolite.*
GEORGE H. CUTLER, Girard, Penn., attorney.
C. I. HINDS, Girard, Penn., attorney.
Captain D. W. HUTCHINSON, Girard, Penn., attorney.
DAVID OLIN, Girard, Penn., merchant.
C. F. ROCKWELL, Girard, Penn., merchant.
B. C. Ely, Girard, Penn., druggist.

A PERMANENT CURE OF GRAVEL OF TWELVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

BURNSIDE, Conn., Dec. 15, 1869.

Dr. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—It is with much pleasure that I write you upon facts respecting myself. I do not know hardly how to express myself. I have been for the last ten or twelve years the greatest sufferer man could be and live; but more sometimes than others. The complaint was the "kidneys" and "bladder." Have consulted doctors, both in Massachusetts and this State, and taken pills, I may say by the quart, also liquored medicines, but found no relief from any, and got worse the last six months. I was so that I could scarcely get about. I could not rest night or day. It would soon have been "all up" with me, if I had not seen your advertisement in the Berkshire *Courier*, headed "Kidneys." I read it through, and thought I would try it. I purchased a bottle, but, mind you, had not much faith in it. Why should I, when I had been trying so many things and cost me so much? Well, I began taking it, and before I had taken the first bottle I felt bad; but I finished it and got another. By the time I took half of the second I still got worse (apparently). When I walked it seemed as if my right kidney was falling from its place, and I felt really bad. I felt so before I had finished the second, that I had made up my mind it was of no use trying any more—and all this time the "Buchu" was doing its work, but I did not know it; so I gave it up and went to Hartford on Saturday, to one of the best doctors in the city. He said it was the neck of the bladder, and I should have to undergo an operation. He gave me medicine and I went home quite downhearted. On Sunday I was unable to go to church. I had not taken any of his medicine, but on my return continued using the "Buchu," and in the afternoon it had the desired effect.

I cannot tell you all, but this is a true story of my case, and you are welcome to make such use of my name as you think proper. I am pretty well known in Berkshire; also in Connecticut. The advertisement saved me. Why not publish more? The Springfield *Republican* is a wide-spread paper. If any one wishes to see this wonder they can do so. I could write all day, but think I have said enough this time, so I remain your ever well-wisher.

EDWARD L. HOWARD,
Paper Maker, Burnside, Hartford county, Conn.

REFERS TO

Dr. MACK, Burnside, Conn.
Dr. WRIGHT, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. HOLKUM, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. ADAMS, Stockbridge, Mass.
Dr. SCOTT, North Manchester, Conn.
Dr. JAQUES, Buckland Corners, Conn.
Dr. BEARSFORD, Hartford, Conn.
All of whom treated me for the disease.

DR. KEYSER

is a physician of over thirty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery, of Philadelphia.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form of preparation of it I have not used, or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and its reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, tincture, fluid extract—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits; and, without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effects on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, etc.,
GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,
No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburg, Penn.
AUG. 11, 1865.

A CASE OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 25, 1867.

H. T. Helmbold, Druggist:—

DEAR SIR:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medical preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced to use it about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much like writing to you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer, and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any one doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—
Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge United States Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor of California.
Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS WOULD BE GIVEN FOR A BOTTLE, IF NECESSARY.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate, in addition to the many you have received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratification at the wonderful cure your "Buchu" has effected. For four years I have suffered beyond description. All my friends (with myself) came to the conclusion that my case was incurable. Accident placed your advertisement in my hands. I commenced taking your "Buchu." I followed the directions, and to my utter astonishment, before I had taken seven bottles of your valuable medicine (I would give $100 a bott'e, if I could not get it at any other price), I am entirely cured. I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from disease. I have told many persons to take your valuable medicine, and they are doing so with great success. Any information my fellow-citizens may require will be freely given by the subscriber at his residence, No. 78 Milton avenue, Rahway, N. J.

H. M. FREEMAN,
Councilman Third Ward, City of Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with H. M. Freeman, of Rahway, and know that he has been a long time suffering, in the worst possible form, for the past four years, and that he has been entirely cured by the use of "Helmbold's Buchu."

J. W. SAVAGE, ex-Mayor.
FRANK LA BAU, President of Council.
WM. RICHARDS, Clerk of Council.
PETER A. BANTA, Councilman.
W. J. BROWN, Councilman.
J. S. S. MERICK, Councilman.
LEWIS ROFF, Councilman.
J. B. STRYKER, Merchant.

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE,
RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 5, 1869.

This will certify that I am personally acquainted with H. M. Freeman, and am cognizant of the facts as set forth in the above statement, and the several persons whose signatures are hereunto attached are all known to me.

JOHN F. WHITNEY, Mayor of Rahway, N. J.

NEW YORK STATE VOL. INSTITUTE,
Corner of 5th av. and 76th st., Central Park.
[A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.]

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance; and many a poor child suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited, I am respectfully yours,

Colonel YOUNG,
General Sup't and Director.

June 16, 1866.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Jan. 28, 1868.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising. Yours, etc.,

T. B. H. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-weekly *Telegraph.*

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, New York, and No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price, $1·25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6·50, delivered to any address. Sold by druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with *fac-simile* of my chemical warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD. [10 15 ws 4t

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SPECIAL BARGAINS.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

1128 CHESNUT STREET and 828 ARCH STREET.

BLANKETS AND QUILTS!

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

OUR LOW PRICES

Are expressly arranged to attract hundreds of new Customers.

BEST BLANKETS IN THE COUNTRY

Received direct from the mills, selling at small advance on manufacturers' prices.

BALLARDVALE FLANNELS,
HEAVY SHAKER FLANNELS,
FINE SHAKER FLANNELS,
SWANSKIN SHAKER FLANNELS,
REAL TWILLED FLANNELS,
BLUE AND GREY FLANNELS,
GILBERT'S FLANNELS,
GILBERT'S WELSH FLANNELS,
REAL WELSH FLANNELS,
OPERA FLANNELS,
SAXONY FLANNELS,
MEDICATED FLANNELS.

BEST MAKES CANTON FLANNELS.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS.

Cheap Lots of Linen Sheetings and Table Linens, Napkins, Etc.

GRAND OPENING

OF

AUTUMN STYLES FOR 1870.

ON MONDAY NEXT, OCT. 17, 1870,

Ladies' Paris and City-made Garments, Suits, Overdresses, Sacques, Cloaks, Jackets, Underwear, Etc.,

In Velvets, Silks, Poplins, and all the Richest Materials, including many Novelties in Rich Imported Goods, comprising in all the most Extensive and Elegant Stock of Goods in our line ever offered in this city.

AGNEW & ENGLISH,

No. 839 CHESNUT Street and
No. 29 South NINTH Street.

THE EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE UNITED STATES.

CASH ASSETS, $13,000,000.

ANNUAL INCOME, $7,000,000.

NEW BUSINESS, 1869, $51,021,141.

PURELY MUTUAL.

Dividends paid at the end of the first year, and each succeeding year.

The Society Issues Tontine Dividend Policies,

As investments, which bid fair to produce three to four times the amount of Dividends ever paid by any other Life Insurance Company whatsoever.

The standing of the Society is approved by thirty-six different States of the Union, and occupies the highest position in every respect in every one of them, North and South, as an equitable, liberal, well-managed and thoroughly reliable institution. This is proved by the facts that its Annual Cash Income has increased in three years ever FIVE MILLION DOLLARS, and its Cash Assets, in the same time, over TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

The Society is limited in its investments, by its own Charter, to the most reliable securities only: to loans on Bond and Mortgage on Real Estate worth at least double the amount loaned thereon (it has loaned on this class of securities alone some Seven Million Dollars); to United States, State, City, and Town Bonds, and Real Estate, in which securities the remainder of its large fund is chiefly held.

WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, President. HENRY B. HYDE, Vice-President.

GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, Actuary. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

Gentlemen of character desirous of forming a connection with the Society, as Agents, are invited to communicate with

BETTS & REGISTER,

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 432 CHESNUT Street Philadelphia.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES.

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

9 14 2mbp CORNELIUS & SONS.

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES,

CHANDELIERS,

PENDANTS,

BRACKETS, ETC.

Of Every Design.

SALESROOMS,

No. 710 CHESNUT Street,

MANUFACTORY,

S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN

8 23 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

The Philadelphia Cloth House,

NORTHWEST CORNER

NINTH and MARKET.

Finest Goods for Men's Wear at Retail.

ENGLISH STRIPE CASSIMERES.
FINEST AMERICAN CASSIMERES.
FRENCH DIAGONAL COATINGS.
ENGLISH DIAGONAL COATINGS.
GRANITE AND ENDREDON COATINGS.
VELVET SILK AND CASHMERE VESTINGS.

100 Different Styles

Overcoatings.

ELYSIAN, ROCHEFORT,
RATINES, CHINCHILLAS,
ESKIMOS, FUR BEAVERS.

Meltons

In the New Colorings for Suits and Overcoats.

Wm. T. Snodgrass & Co.,

N. W. Corner NINTH and MARKET,

9 24 smw13t4p PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

JACOB HARLEY,

No. 1320 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-ware, a good assortment at

MODERATE PRICES.

Watches and Jewelry

carefully repaired. 9 15 thstu3mrp

PERSONAL.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD experience in the control of eccentric and feeble-minded children at the State Institution at Media, would arrange with the parents or guardian of any one needing such services. Inquire of Rev. E. E. Hale, Boston, Mass., or Doctor J. N. Kerlin, Principal of Institution, Media, Pa. 10 15 6t*

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

JUST AS THOU WILT.

Just as thou wilt—no more I pray
That Thou would'st take this cross away;
I only ask for grace to say,
Thy will, not mine, be done.

Just as Thou wilt—I cannot see
The path Thy love marks out for me;
Resigned, I leave the choice to Thee;
Thy will, not mine, be done.

Just as Thou wilt—full well I know
Thy hand in mercy deals the blow;
Then, though my cherished hopes lie low,
Thy will, not mine, be done.

Just as thou wilt—though called to part
With dearest friends, until my heart
Quivers beneath Thy piercing dart;
Thy will, not mine, be done.

Just as Thou wilt—O Lamb divine,
What grief can be compared to Thine?
Then let Thy prayer henceforth be mine—
Thy will, not mine, be done.

Just as Thou wilt—till life be past;
Then, safe beyond earth's stormy blast,
My soul shall sing with joy at last,
Thy will *and* mine be done.

I. H. S.

There are doubtless many persons who have seen the letters I. H. S. in different places, and had some curiosity to know something of their signification, and the origin of their use in places of worship. The initials are not infrequently seen just over the doorway of Catholic churches, and often appear about the chancel or the colored windows. By most persons they are believed to be the initial letters of *Jesus Hominum Salvator* ("Jesus the Saviour of men"). Webster gives the following explantion:—"Originally written *I. H. S.*, and intended as an abbreviation of *Iesots*, the Greek form of the word Jesus. This fact was afterwards forgotten, and the Greek H (eta) having been mistaken for the Lat n H (aitch), and a Latin S substituted for the Greek *S*, the three letters were supposed to be the initials of three separate words, and a signification was accordingly found out for each."

I. H. S. is also the monogram of the order of Jesuits, established by Ignatius Loyala in 1540. Instead of adopting the I. H. S. as the abbreviation of Jesus, he devised one to contain the letters I. H. S. under a cross, the initials being from the Latin words *In hoc salus* ("In this † is salvation"). "The idea," says a writer in *Appleton's Journal*, "was suggested to Loyala by the error of the scribes in regard to the dash (that over the middle letter of the I H S to indicate the Greek long E), which they mistook for a cross. * * Sometimes the Jesuit monogram is made by an H with an I in the middle of the former, extending above and ending in a cross, the whole being entwined with an S, thus forming a complete cabalistic design. In the Middle Ages the I. H. S. obtained considerable importance from the vain supposition that it had some secret significance, and exercised a mysterious influence against the powers of darkness. After the plague in Florence it was put upon the walls of the Church of Santa Croce. Subsequently it was printed upon cards, which were sold to the superstitious. The letters were often engraved upon swords, and on no account could the possessors of the property thus marked violate the solemnity of their oaths."

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—On the 6th instant, Rev. William Pinckney, D. D., was consecrated Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Maryland.

—The Episcopal Board of Missions acknowledge total receipts from "Mite Chests," since October 1, 1869, of $114,388·70. The sums range from a few cents to twenty dollars, the average, perhaps, being about three dollars.

—The corner-stone of a grammar and divinity school was recently laid in Oregon. The grounds cover four city blocks. In Denver, Colorado, another has just been completed, of imposing proportions. Adjoining it, a magnificent cathedral and Episcopal residence are immediately to be erected.

—Ground has been broken for the new St. John's Church, Chicago. The edifice is to cost $100,000, and its furnishing half as much more.

—The *Church Journal* of New York, which, so far as the claims of the Church are concerned, has always been High Church, is very severe on the proceedings at the consecration of St. Sacrament Mission. It publishes three letters from High Churchmen attacking the innovations, and proceeds at length to give its own criticisms. It says that Bishop Potter gave his letter of sanction when it was understood that the service was for the slums of the population, but that now Father Bradley has established a mission at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth street, where this class of people do not reside. It says that Trinity Church is not compromised in this movement, although some of its ministers accepted invitations to preach there.

—A young lady who has for three years been a novice in the St. Mary's Sisterhood, Protestant Episcopal, in New York, will soon take the veil, with the pledge of perpetual celibacy. The wife of Dr. Batterson, of this city, will act as her god-mother on the occasion. Dr. Batterson took a leading part in the consecrating services at St. Sacrament Mission.

—The Episcopal Convention of Illinois had considerable difficulty in passing the vote which deposed *ipso facto* any minister who should appeal from an ecclesiastical to a civil tribunal. It was first rejected, but afterward passed on reconsideration.

—The Rev. Edward H. Jewett, Rector of Christ Church, Dayton, Ohio, has received and accepted a call to the Church of the Evangelists, Oswego, New York.

—The Rev. William D. Harlow was deposed from the ministry on the 30th of June by Bishop Littlejohn.

METHODIST.

—A Wesleyan Methodist Church, in Toronto, Canada, recently erected, cost $100,000.

—The whole property of Wesleyan University now amounts to $675,103, and the total income during the past year was $33,734, which will be increased $4100 by recent donations.

—Dr. John Wheeler has resigned the Presidency of Baltimore University, and Dr. W. I. Godman was elected as his successor.

—Not long since Madison Square Church, Baltimore, built during the centenary year, erected an elegant three-story brick parsonage, adjoining the church. Old Monument Street, the twin church of North Baltimore Station, with its twelve hundred members, is just putting the finishing touches on a beautiful structure next to the church, for the senior preacher. Madison Avenue commenced to build a superb house, next the church, during Dr. L. F. Morgan's pastorate year. Many of these parsonage movements are wholly in the charge of the Ladies' Mite Societies, which exist in most if not all the charges.

—The Boston Theological Seminary has changed its quarters from the building on Pinckney street to the new and commodious building recently erected by the Boston Wesleyan Association on Bromfield street. They have been fitted up in excellent style, and rooms sufficient to accommodate about sixty students are now fully occupied.

—Among those admitted on trial at the late meeting of the Illinois Conference was W. R. Powers, late pastor of the Presbyterian church in Danville, Ill.

—The 1870-71 term of the Drew Theological Seminary at Madison opened on Monday of last week, under the most flattering auspices. The school consists of eighty-five students, all studying for the ministry.

—Methodism in New Jersey now numbers over sixty thousand members and probationers, and in the ratio of its increase has outrun the advance of population.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—Of the 1469 congregations in the Southern Presbyterian Church, only 409 have pastors and about 600 have regular or partial supplies, and about 430 are destitute of any stated ministry.

—At Wooster, Ohio, on the 7th ult., a university of the first class, under the control of the Presbyterian Synod of Ohio, was opened. The buildings, though yet incomplete, have cost over $150,000. The endowment fund already amounts to a half million of dollars.

—The United Presbyterians have now in this country 8 synods, 56 presbyteries, 553 ministers, and 69,805 communicants. They show a handsome advance during the past year. Their main strength is in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

—The Illinois United Presbyterian Synod has voted to call men to the missionary work, and throw the responsibility of refusal upon them, rather than to leave them to offer themselves for the work.

—The Rev. Thomas A. Hoyt, formerly pastor of the First Church, Louisville, Ky., whose name was dropped from the roll, under a misapprehension at the time of the division of the Synod, was dismissed lately by the Presbytery of Louisville, to unite with the Presbytery of Chesapeake. Mr. Hoyt has been Vice-President of the Gold Board in New York for a number of years.

—A new church, of fourteen members and one elder, was organized lately about six miles north of Warsaw, Missouri. This church, composed of members formerly in connection with the New School Church, connects itself with the Independent Synod of Missouri.

—On Monday, the 26th of September, the Decherd Presbyterian Church, Tennessee, with twenty-one members, was organized. Two ruling elders were elected and installed, having previously been ordained to this office. One deacon was elected, but his ordination was postponed. This church will soon receive quite an addition to its membership, and is the only organized church in Decherd.

BAPTIST.

—Besides supplying the destitute with Bibles, tracts, papers, etc., gratuitously, the Baptist Bible and Publication Society is organizing a band of colporteurs, who are establishing Sunday-schools, and preaching the gospel publicly and from house to house. One reports the establishment of ten schools; another has had the joy of witnessing the conversion of over fifty souls in connection with his labors during the past quarter.

—The Rev. R. E. Pattison, D.D., of St. Louis, Mo., has been appointed President of the Chicago Baptist Theological Seminary, and the Rev. E. C. Mitchell, D.D., at present in charge of the theological department of Shurtleff College, Alton, Illinois, has been appointed to the Professorship of Hebrew and the Old Testament at the same institution.

—The recent census shows that in Richmond, Va., the Baptists have fourteen church edifices, sufficient to seat 12,235 persons, and worth $227,500, which places them in advance of every other denomination.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—Rev. John Todd, D. D., resigned his pastorate at Pittsfield, Mass., September 25.

—Rev. Henry Diener, from Switzerland, has been ordained as an evangelist, to labor among the Germans in Missouri.

—Rev. Wm. H. Ryder, of Waterton, Wis., has accepted an appointment as Professor of Greek in Oberlin College.

—Rev. Dr. Dagget's resignation of the pastorate of Yale College Chapel has been accepted by the society, with regret.

—Mrs. H. F. Durant, of Boston, has given $10,000 worth of books to Holyoke Seminary.

—The new Junior Class at Andover Seminary numbers thirteen. One member has been added to the Senior Class, eight to the Middle Class, and four to the Class in the Special Course. Among the latter is a Japanese, who has pursued a partial course at Amherst.

—The Divinity School at Yale College has now more students than at any time for the past twenty-five years.

REFORMED (DUTCH.)

—The Trustees of Rutgers College have appointed Mr. E. A. Bowser Adjunct Professor of Mathematics, and Francis Van Dyke Professor of Analytical Chemistry. A new chapel and a geological hall are to be built at a cost of $40,000. The Japanese students have had a monument prepared to the memory of Taro Kusakabe, who died at the College last summer. The monument, which is of marble, bearing inscriptions in the English and Japanese languages, will be placed in Willow Grove Cemetery.

—The Bergen Reformed Church, New Jersey, have settled $1800 a year for life upon their retiring pastor, the Rev. Dr. B. C. Taylor. He has had charge of the church forty-two years.

LUTHERAN.

—The *Kirchenfreund* laments the deficiency of German pastors to take charge of congregations in the General Synod. The editor knows of eight congregations who need such pastors, and says he could find fields of labor for at least twenty-five more educated and pious German preachers within the next three months. The same paper says it will take a good many preliminary tearings-asunder, and ten years, to get all Lutherans ready for union, and adds this curious expression:—"We live in a period of great fermentation, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be."

—The Second English Lutheran Church of Harrisburg, Pa., has extended a call to the Rev. F. P. Thompkins, a Methodist clergyman from Massachusetts.

—The Rev. Levi Sternberg, D. D., has declined the call to the Professorship of Theology and Principalship of the Hartwick Seminary, New York.

UNITARIAN.

—Previous to his departure for India, Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen preached his last sermon at the Unitarian church in Islington. The discourse was a vindication of the Unitarian belief. The preacher said he considered that the Unitarians were engaged in the most important religious movement of the present day, and that upon its success depended that unity in religion which should be the most prominent characteristic of the Christian Church. In concluding, he said he had felt a call within him to come to England and make known the causes of his conversion, and he had done so in the hope and belief that his stay here would be productive of some spiritual good. That hope and that belief would be a consolation and a strength to him when far away from England, where he had experienced an amount of kindness vastly exceeding his expectations, and of which he should always have a lively recollection.

UNIVERSALIST.

—The Universalist Centenary Convention has just been held in Gloucester, Mass. Gloucester was chosen as the seat of the first Universalist society in the country, and the home of its founder, John Murray. There are said to have been 15,000 people present, and addresses or sermons were delivered by Dr. Chapin, Horace Greeley, Mrs. Livermore, Dr. Miner, and many others. The church property of the denomination is $5,000,000 and its current expenses are $600,000. There are $1,683,000 invested in schools and colleges and $85,000 in charities and missions. The success of the Centenary Fund has been most gratifying, as $102 238 have been raised for the Murray Fund, the interest of which goes to aid theological students and feeble societies, and $843,309 for other centenary offerings. The women raised $33,465 for a library fund.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

—Father Suffield, an English Benedictine monk, has followed his protest against the Vatican Council by leaving the Roman Church. He has refused overtures to join the Anglican Church, saying that he "questions alike the infallibility of the Pope and of the Scriptures." He throws in his lot with "those who are commonly called Unitarians, Free Christians, or Christian Theists."

—The Council has commenced to hold occasional meetings. In the congregation of August 18 was chosen the deputation which is to take charge of the matters brought before them with regard to Church discipline. Their labors are temporary; those who formed the committee on this matter being absent from the city.

—About two hundred prelates remain in Rome during the vacation of the council, many of them in the greatest poverty. The Pope is said to look strong and happy, and to entertain a pious confidence that he will not only see the twenty-fifth year of his pontificate, but also the Jubilee, the year after, and close the council.

—The following is the circular from Cardinal Antonelli to the Papal Nuncio in Brussels, declaring the doctrine of infallibility to be at once of binding force:—

"Most Illustrious and Right Rev. Lord:—It has come to the knowledge of the Holy See that some Catholics, and perhaps even one or two bishops, imagine that the Apostolic Constitution proclaimed at the Œcumenical Council of the Vatican, in its session of July 18th last, is not binding so long as it is not solemnly published by an additional act of the Holy See. No one can surely fail to understand how strange such a proposition as this is. The Constitution in question was promulgated in the most solemn manner in which it could be, when the Holy Father solemnly confirmed it and promulgated it in the Vatican Basilica in the presence of more than five hundred bishops. Besides this, it was posted up with the usual formalities in the places where such publications are usually made at Rome, although that proceeding was not needed in a case like the present. Consequently, and in accordance with a well-known rule, this Constitution has become obligatory upon the entire Catholic world, and there is no need of its being notified by any other promulgation whatsoever.

"I have thought it my duty to address these brief observations to your lordship, in order that they may serve for your guidance in case of any doubt arising in any quarter upon this subject. J. CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

"Rome, Aug. 11, 1870."

CITY ITEMS.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS,
AT KERR'S CHINA HALL.

We are now opening, per late arrivals, our assortment of Fancy Goods for Holiday presents, purchased direct from the manufacturer in Europe, all of which will be offered to the public retail at the lowest wholesale importers' prices. We invite the public to inspect our large assortment of fancy goods before making their purchases.

JAMES K. KERR & BROTHERS,
China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

NEW CLOCKS, NEW CLOCKS,
AT KERR'S CHINA HALL.

Now open, of our own importation, a new and choice selection of Paris Clocks, in Marble and Bronze.

CLOCKS FROM $27 EACH TO $1000 A SET.
CLOCKS FOR THE PARLOR.
CLOCKS FOR THE SITTING-ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING-ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR THE CHAMBER.

Those in want of a good Clock will find at the CHINA HALL a large assortment from which to choose, at the lowest prices. EVERY CLOCK WARRANTED.

JAMES K. KERR & BROTHERS,
CHINA HALL, No. 1218 CHESNUT STREET.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
FOR JARDINIERES, ETC.

We will open to-day a large assortment of Fine Artificial Flowers of superior quality for Jardiniers, Etc., Etc. JAMES K. KERR & BROTHERS,
China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

FINE BRONZES,
At Kerr's China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street. A large and choice selection now opening
AT KERR'S China Hall,
No. 1218 Chesnut street.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.
Clocks, Bronzes,
Fancy Tables, Jardinieres,
Parian, Artificial Flowers.
The largest stock of New Fancy Goods now opening at KERR'S China Hall,
No. 1218 Chesnut street.

KERR'S CHINA HALL,
No. 1218 CHESNUT STREET.

Holiday Presents, selected in advance, will be carefully retained for delivery at any specified time. KERR'S China Hall,
No. 1218 Chesnut street.

RICH PARIS DECORATED
DINNER AND
TEA SETS,
AT
KERR'S CHINA HALL,
No. 1218 CHESNUT STREET.
NEW STYLES AND ALL PRICES.

85 CENT LADIES' VEST.
85 CENT LADIES' VEST
Is of superior make, sightly and warm. Many sell it for one dollar.
ONE DOLLAR LADIES' VEST,
Excellent fabric, stitched with silk.
$1·40 VEST,
Fine Merino, handsomely shaped, and is having a large sale.
Also, a full line of finer grades.
MEN'S UNDERWEAR—PRICES REDUCED.
60 CENTS—MEN'S GOOD QUALITY SHIRTS.
75 CENTS—SIGHTLY HEAVY SHIRTS.
$1 SHIRTS—BEST OFFERED.
$1 40—FINE MERINO, WELL MADE.
$1·60—FINE SAXONY, WORTH MORE.
CHILDREN'S WEAR—PRICES REDUCED.
JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

TEN CENT ZEPHYR.
TEN CENT ZEPHYR.

This Zephyr equals in brilliancy of colors the best imported Zephyrs, and has no superior among American manufacturers. It is suited for all knitting purposes, such as Caps, Shawls, Afghans, etc. Last winter it had an immense sale, and to secure a still larger demand this season, Mr. Finn offers it at the low figure of *ten cents per ounce*. He has also opened a full line of zephyr embroidered slippers, and a large variety and grades of Stocking Yarns, which are reduced to unprecedented low prices.

JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON will smile when they read the report of the census-taker and his report of the amount of stock, color, shapes, and prices of the Great Brown Stone Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street. Read his report:—

STOCK.
Higher than the mountain's peak,
Deeper than the ocean's deep,
Stronger than the rock-bound coast,
More numerous than the Philistine host.

COLORS.
Colors of every tint and hue,
Purer than the azure blue,
Indelible as time and space,
The hottest sun can't them efface.

SIZES.
We'll fit the lad from three to ten,
And all between that age and men;
They fit the crooked, fat, and lean,
And all the shapes that come between.

PRICES.
Cheaper than the common trash,
Better than the habberdash
That is sold around the town
By Tom, and Dick, and Jack, and Brown.

A UNIVERSAL SURPRISE.—Nobody believed, before the introduction of PHALON'S VITALIA, or SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, in the possibility of a preparation for reviving the natural color of grey hair, as clear and transparent as the atmosphere, and as limpid as alcohol. Every body believes it now. The old nostrums are discarded, and the Vitalia is admitted to be a perfect success. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases with which children are afflicted, such as teething, griping in the bowels, wind colic, etc., has been used with perfect and never-failing success in thousands of cases. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation and allays all pain. Mothers, do not fail to procure it.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, is most conveniently located to all lines of travel, as well as to the business portion of the city. Billiard rooms, cafe, passenger elevators, etc. Newly furnished throughout.

HENNER'S DINING SALOON, No. 43 South Second street. Ten additional waiters in attendance to-day to accommodate the rush for heavy dinners at light prices.

EDUCATIONAL.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
Principals.
8 17tf

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
No. 108 South TENTH Street.

A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for boys and young men. Persons interested in education are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and discipline practised. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or at the Academy. Open for visitors from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. $20

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.

For circulars apply to
8 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

YOUNG MEN'S AND BOYS' ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street. Preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department. Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. 10 1 smtu2m

HENRY G. THUNDER'S MUSICAL ACADEMY, No. 1028 PINE Street, is now open for the reception of pupils. See circulars at Music Stores. Office hours 8 to 9 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M. 10 11 1m*

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th.
8 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT at the N. W. corner of Forty-second street and Kingsessing avenue.

House built of brown stone, three stories, containing 16 rooms, and finished in the best and most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements—one of the most desirable houses in West Philadelphia. Property should be seen to be appreciated. Persons wishing to know the terms and examine the property can do so by calling on JAMES M. SELLERS, until 3½ P. M., at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, and in the evening at No. 500 S. FORTY-SECOND Street. 9 10tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR City Property, one of the finest FARMS in the country. R. J. DOBBINS,
8 18 thstu tf *Ledger* Building.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Nos. 2106, 2108, 2110, 2127 and 2133 WALNUT Street. Prices ranging from $22,000 to $35,000, or will be rented. Address, by note, S. C. BUNTING, JR.,
9 30 24t* No. 218½ Walnut Street.

MUST BE SOLD—No. 240 SOUTH EIGHTH Street, modern four-story DWELLING, with large back buildings, suitable for business or residence. Only $4000 cash required. Apply on the premises. 10 13 5t

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME RESIDENCE No. 254 FRANKLIN Street, opposite the square. Apply to WILLIAM ROSSELL ALLEN, No. 334 WALNUT Street. 10 14 3t*

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 25 S. THIRD St.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION
AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

THE FINE ARTS.

NEW PICTURES.

"THE SPIRIT OF THE MIST," by T. Buchanan Read.
"ROME," from the Palatine Hill, by J. O. Montalant.
THE GRAND WORK,
"The White Mountain Notch,"
BY THOMAS HILL.
New Rogers Group, "Coming to the Parson."
Exquisite Swiss Carvings from Interlaken, at all prices.
New Chromos. New Engravings.
"The Changed Cross;" "The Wetterhorn," 30x40, the largest ever made.

EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

HATS AND CAPS.

AMERICAN SILK HAT COMPANY,
No. 721 MARKET STREET.

Broadway and Young Gent's Fall Style Silk Hats, now ready, at manufacturer's prices. A call is asked to satisfy and please all in quest of stylish Dress Hats, as to price and quality.

Remember the NAME and NUMBER. 9 21 1m

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp5

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
112 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots; depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.
8 13 61t

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern three-story brick dwelling, No. 437 Redwood street, with a frame dwelling in the rear on Federal street. On Tuesday, October 25, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those messuages and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of Redwood street, west of Fourth street, No. 437; containing in front on Redwood street 14 feet 9 inches, and extending in depth of that width 31 feet; then widening to 16 feet, and extending still further in depth of that width 35 feet to Federal street, the entire depth being 116 feet. Two fronts. Together with the privilege of a 2 feet 6 inches wide alley. The improvements are a modern three-story brick dwelling, fronting on Redwood street; has two-story frame back building; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; gas, bath, hot and cold water, gas oven, etc. Also a three-story frame dwelling in the rear on Federal street, No. 436. House stands back from the street. Terms—$2000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession of No. 437 Redwood street. Keys at No. 440 Redwood street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 13 15 22 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 1206, 1208, and 1223 Cass street, Twentieth ward. On Tuesday, October 18, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:—

No. 1. All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the south side of Cass street, 68 feet west of Twelfth street, No. 1206; the lot containing in front 14 feet, and extending in depth 48 feet to a 2 feet wide alley, leading into a 3 feet wide alley, which extends from Cass street to Stiles street, with the free use and privilege of the said alleys. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $54.

No. 2. All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the south side of Cass street, 82 feet west of Twelfth street, No. 1208; the lot containing in front 15 feet (including half of a 2 feet wide alley), and extending in depth 48 feet, with the free use and privilege of the above-mentioned alleys. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $54.

No. 3. All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the north side of Cass street, 183 feet 6 inches west of Twelfth street, No. 1223; the lot containing in front 14 feet 6 inches (including half of a 2 feet wide alley), and extending in depth 50 feet. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $54.

Each of the above houses contains 9 rooms; have the gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, cooking-range, etc., and are in good order.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 8 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, October 18, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Pine street, No. 2207; containing in front on Pine street 15 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth 50 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege of the same. The house has been finished about a year—is in good repair—has the modern conveniences; parlor, dining room and kitchen on the first floor; bath room, gas, hot and cold water, range, water closet, etc. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $152·50. Terms cash. $200 to be paid at sale. May be examined between 2 and 5 o'clock P. M. Possession when desired.

No. 2. Business Stand. Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 1510 Ellsworth street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Ellsworth street, No. 1510; containing in front on Ellsworth street 16 feet, and extending in depth 53 61-100 feet, with an outlet in the rear to Baltimore street. The house is substantially built, in good repair, and has good range. Subject to mortgage of $1100. May be examined. Possession when desired. Terms cash. $300 to be paid at sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 8 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Business Stand, Tavern, and Dwelling, N. W. corner of Malden street and Frankford road. On Tuesday, October 25, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those messuages and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of Malden street and eastern side of Cohocksink creek, where said creek intersects said street, and running thence eastward along said street 14 feet to Frankford road; thence along the course of said road 36 feet 9 inches; thence continuing along said road 11 feet 7½ inches to ground late of Mary Penn, deceased; thence along said ground to the Cohocksink creek; thence down the said creek to the place of beginning. The improvements are a two-story frame tavern, fronting on the corner, and a two-story brick dwelling adjoining, fronting on the Frankford road, being Nos. 1002, 1004, and 1006 Frankford road. Subject to an irredeemable yearly ground-rent of $54, payable in coin. Sale absolute.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 13 7t 22 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, October 18, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:—

No. 1. Two-story Brick Dwelling, No. 929 Filbert street, with four three-story brick dwellings in the rear, forming a court. All those brick messuages and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of Filbert street, west of Ninth street, No. 929; the lot containing in front on Filbert street 20 feet, and extending in depth 140 feet to a street. The improvements are a two-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building, fronting on Filbert street, and four three-story brick dwellings in the rear, forming a court. Terms—$2500 may remain on mortgage.

No. 2. Three-story Brick Tavern and Dwelling, No. 116 Spruce street. All that three story brick messuage, with two-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Spruce street, east of Second street, No. 116; containing in front on Spruce street 20 feet, and extending in depth 102 feet. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
10 8 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business stand. Three-story brick store and dwelling, southeast corner of Sixteenth and Brown streets. On Tuesday, October 18, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that handsome modern three-story brick messuage, with double three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate at the southeast corner of Sixteenth and Brown streets; containing in front on Brown street 67 feet 6 inches, and on Sixteenth street 18 feet. It has store, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; parlor, chamber, and bath-room on second floor; has gas, furnace, cooking range, etc. Leased for five years, from March 1, 1870, at $1000 a year. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $42 24.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 13ths2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TO CAPITALISTS, BUILDERS, AND others—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Large and valuable Lot N. W. corner of Locust and Twenty-third streets, 110 by 95 feet, three fronts. On Tuesday, October 18, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground situate at the N. W. corner of Locust and Twenty-third streets (Ashton), containing in front on Locust street 110 feet, and extending along Twenty-third street and a 20 feet wide street 95 feet 3 inches, more or less—3 fronts. Terms, half cash. Subject to a lease, which expires 14th April, 1871.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 22 oct 8 15 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Well-secured ground rent, $48 a year. On Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that yearly ground rent, clear of taxes, secured by all that lot of ground, with the brick messuage thereon erected, situate on the north side of Latona street,

AN ITALIAN DICK TURPIN.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Victor Emanuel, King of Italy, has a delightful sense of humor. Having found it to his interest to absorb the entire possessions of Pope Pius IX, he has written a letter to his Holiness to explain to him that it is all for the Pope's own good. "These are troublesome times," says his Majesty; "the passions of the people are in a state of effervescence; they might even give your Holiness trouble; permit me, therefore, to relieve you of all your burdens."

If the true story of the life and adventures of Richard Turpin may be relied upon, it was with like playful humor that he lightened the passengers by the London coach of their little belongings. "My dear madam," would the gentle Richard say, "those diamonds are a care to you, and may one day tempt some evil-minded person to steal: allow me, therefore, to take care of them." Turning to the mercantile traveller, with a beaming smile upon his cheerful face, and trifling in a sportive but careless way with the silver-mounted butt of his pretty pistol, Richard would observe, "Your purse, my dear sir, I notice is very heavy: gold is the root of all evil, and your pockets are fairly overflowing with gold. Permit me to unburden them, and to relieve your mind of that distressing weight of care which the possession of so much wealth must bring."

One day Dick fell in with the Bishop of London. The feelings of that ecclesiastic at the sight of the outlaw must have been somewhat similar to those of the Bishop of Rome on receipt of the letter to which we refer from that royal bandit already under the outlawry of excommunication. The circumstances of the two cases are so similar that we may be pardoned for recalling to our readers the ballad version of the first one:—

"Bold Turpin once on Hounslow Heath
His bold mare Bess bestrode,
When there he saw the Bishop's coach
A-coming along the road;
So he gallops close to the horses' legs,
And he claps his head within,
And the Bishop says: Sure as eggs is eggs,
This here's the bold Turpin!"

The good Pope doubtless made some similar exclamation, in choice Latin, when the King clapped his bullet-head and curling moustache into the window of the Pontifical coach. However, the Italian bandit does not, like the English one, put two bullets in the Bishop's nob. On the contrary, he commits his little robbery in a religious spirit. A sweet air of sanctity pervades the entire affair. He approaches the apostolic coach with meekly folded hands and a devout air.

We all remember how the Rev. Mr. Stiggins was accustomed to smite himself contritely upon the stomach with his dilapidated umbrella, and to roll his eyes heavenward before partaking of Mr. Weller's pineapple rum—hot—with three lumps to the tumbler; but even Stiggins, though clad in a complete suit of brass, never had the impudence to call the indignant weller to bless the bowl. King Victor Emanuel, however, is equal to the occasion. "I see the inevitable necessity," says this Italian Richard Turpin, "for the security of Italy and the Holy See, that my troops, already guarding the frontiers, should advance and occupy the positions which are indispensable to the security of your Holiness and the maintenance of order." Perhaps his Holiness would be even more secure if the King should lock him up in some quiet cell, quite by himself, and away from all the cares and clamors of this troublesome world, "Your Holiness," adds the child-like and bland Ricardo, "will not see a hostile act in this measure of precaution." Hostile! Oh dear, no, by no means. Such a good friend to have in time of need; he will see to everything, Zouaves and all. "I beg your Holiness to bestow upon me your apostolic benediction," concludes this son of the Church, "and I renew to your Holiness the expression of my profound respect." Turpin, the original, always allowed his victims to swear. If the British traveller, handing over his pocketbook, said:—"Take it, and be d—d to you," Dick was rather pleased than otherwise. And undoubtedly it would greatly solace the feelings of the Pope if, in handing over the keys of the castle of St. Angelo, he could indulge in some good resounding anathemas. It would be a moment of true bliss if he could fling the keys at Turpin's head, follow them up with a brisk application of the apostolic toe, and finally consign Richard with many maledictions to those regions where the mercury goes so high that there is no use in keeping a thermometer. But one of the misfortunes in being the head of the Church is that he can't swear, except in Latin, and *that* doesn't relieve one's mind. And so the unhappy Pope must hand over the keys with his benediction. Oh, too cruel Turpin! Alas! poor Pontiff!

THE POPE'S TEMPORAL DEPOSITION.

From the N. Y. Times.

One of the great events of the past summer—the destruction of the temporal power of the Pope, and the reduction of the Holy Father to the simple position of a high priest—has fallen flat on this generation. Two years ago it would have been considered one of the grand apocalyptic revolutions, the accomplishment of prophecy, and the heralding of the speedy coming of the new "kingdom." Preachers would have commented on it, and prophetic writers would have demonstrated its harmony with mysterious and ancient predictions. Moralists would have seen in it the final undermining of priestly power in temporal things, and that secularization of the world's religious institutions which has been the dream of so many reformers. But the "capital of two civilizations" has been transformed into the capital of the kingdom of Italy, and the great spiritual monarchy, which for so many centuries had its foot on the neck of kings, has been dethroned, while the world of Europe and America have hardly noted the occurrence, or if they have, scarcely felt more excitement over it than if the kingdom of Greece were overturned. This great revolution, and the triumphant expression of unlimited dogmatic knowledge by the Œcumenical Council, have signally failed to arouse the anticipated deep interest of mankind. As dramatic scenes, they may be said to have been failures.

The causes are not obscure. The earnest sympathy of modern peoples is not with religious leaders, their doctrines, or their organizations. Modern thought and feeling are far more called out toward political reforms and political revolutions. So stupendous a political change as has been going on this summer, wherein the first military power of Europe has been humbled, Cæsarism or personal government has exploded, and a quiet and earnest race have taken the first place in European progress, has quite absorbed the thoughts of men, and given them little opportunity of studying the destinies of the priesthood. Events so wonderful as the overthrow and capture of Napoleon in a six weeks' campaign, the siege of Paris, the declaration of a republic, and the apparently threatened chaos of political parties in France, have caused the smaller fortunes and revolutions of the Popedom to be comparatively neglected. Moreover, many will recall that it is but sixty years since that the Pope was deposed and deprived of his dominions by a far more powerful potentate than Victor Emmanuel, and yet in six years he was again restored. It is true that now he has his own people against him, and then his predecessors had a foreign conqueror. But in the changes which must occur during the next twenty years throughout Europe, it is not at all an improbable event that portions of the Roman or Celtic races may unite to replace the Pope on his throne, and may succeed.

The indifference of Protestants, however, to this great event may arise from a yet deeper cause. It is becoming more and more doubtful whether the deprivation of the Pope of his temporal power will much diminish his spiritual influence in distant countries. Undoubtedly in Italy, the humbling of the head of the Church to the condition of a superior bishop, without an army or a treasury, or any considerable territory, will lower him in the eyes of the ignorant, and lessen his power over their minds. But, in the opinion of foreigners, and even with the reformers of his own country, the fact that there is no distinctly Papal territory, with a cut-throat army, and the worst government and most corrupt administration in Europe, will really free the Pope from some of the worst reproaches cast upon him. Hitherto the American or English heretic and European reformer has said: "The Papal States are a sample of the legitimate effect of Roman Catholic principles transferred to politics. Here you have the religious State which the Church desires to found in America and England, and everywhere else." The rapacity, illegality, corruption, and tyranny of the Roman States were a perpetual and unanswerable argument against the Pope's Government. This is henceforth removed. The Pope stands before the world simply as a priest of religion and bishop of souls. He can now be the successor of the apostles in his poverty as well as his sanctity. No political stains now rest upon him; no suspicion of princely luxury or princely oppression. He has no relation to the powers of this world. His subjects may be under republics or monarchies or empires. He rules over souls.

Such a figure, the centre of the Church's affection, freed from earthly insignia and earthly complications, supposed to be the humble object of persecution and the saintly model of sanctity, will, in our judgment, possess a far deeper influence over the Roman Catholics of all countries than did ever a petty Italian prince, governing badly a wretched and oppressed population.

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PINE, No. 2207—Desirable Dwelling.
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SIXTH (North), No. 506—Modern Residence.
SEVENTEENTH AND AFTON, N. W. corner—Store and Dwelling.
TWENTY-THIRD (North), No. 820—Modern Dwelling.
FRANKLIN, No. 965—Modern Residence.
CHRISTIAN, No. 711—Genteel Dwelling.
NEW, No. 321—Modern Dwelling.
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MERVINE, Nos. 1507 and 1825—Two Modern Dwellings.
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26 shares Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co.
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66 shares Mount Holly, Lumberton and Medford R. R.
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On Monday and Tuesday Mornings,
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1100 feet undressed and French morocco. 10 12 5t

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On Thursday Morning, [10 14 5t
Oct. 20, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
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Fourth large trade sale, American and imported furs, etc., by catalogue.
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ROBES, ROBES.
Also, 100 wolf, fox, bear, Angora, coon, and buffalo robes. 10 15 5t

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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

M'lle Nilsson's Second Concert.

The second appearance of M'lle Nilsson at the Academy of Music was greeted last evening by an even larger audience than on Wednesday, and the favorable verdict then given by her hearers was fully confirmed. The great feature of the performance last evening was the "mad scene," from Ambroise Thomas' *Hamlet*, and although the selection was one entirely unsuited to the concert-room, it was accepted by the audience for what it was intended—as affording an opportunity for the singer to display her abilities in purely dramatic music. The introduction of such a scene as that from *Hamlet* into a concert programme is, however, almost painfully unsatisfactory, and it is sincerely to be hoped that M'lle Nilsson before she leaves the country will have opportunities to appear in "Ophelia," "Mignon," "Desdemona," Marguerite," and other of her leading roles.

Messrs. Verger, Brignoli, Vieuxtemps and Miss Carey performed their parts in the entertainment last evening in such a manner as to secure generous applause.

The City Amusements.

MAD'LLE CHRISTINE NILSSON will appear for the third time in concert this evening, at the Academy of Music. She will also appear on Thursday next.

AT THE CHESNUT the extravaganza of *Pluto* will be repeated this evening.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Watkins will appear this evening in the drama of *The Colleen Bawn* and *The Pioneer Patriot*.

On Monday Mr. J. S. Clarke will commence an engagement.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Man and Wife* is announced for this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a minstrel performance will be given this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of songs, burlesques, and dances will be performed this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a miscellaneous bill will be presented this evening.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Production and the Market—Coal as a Raw Material—Quotations, Etc.

The water supply in the coal region has at length been increased by the late rains, and those collieries which were compelled to be idle on account of a short supply of water are now again running on full time. This would tend to increase the production, were it not that the present rates of coal will not allow the working of the more expensive mines to any extent, and in the end may compel their entire stoppage. Thus the supply is kept within the actual demands of the trade.

The market is unchanged in quotations, though there is a tendency to lower rates from lack of demand. Coastwise freights are somewhat lower on account of the good supply of vessels and barges at the port, more, in fact, than are needed at present.

With regard to the legislation of Congress on coal as raw material, the *Miner's Journal* of last week makes a good point. A breaker is now being erected for the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad at one of their collieries near Scranton, which is very large and complete in every particular. The cost of the structure when completed will be not less than $200,000, and perhaps more. This breaker, which prepares coal for market after it is mined by manipulation which is equivalent to manufacture, and by means of machinery which is just as expensive as any in use in any department of industry, will cost when completed more than any furnace, and more than many rolling, cotton, or woollen mills. Yet the product from furnaces, cotton, woollen, and rolling mills is by the law-makers regarded as a manufactured article, while the product of a more expensive breaker, requiring more labor in its preparation, is regarded as a raw material, and the legislation is governed accordingly. There are many breakers in the Schuylkill region nearly as extensive as this one, and the question is asked whether an article that requires such great preparation by breaking, sorting, and cleaning from impurities before it can be sent into the market, can justly be regarded as raw, after it has been through these processes and is fit for sale.

The following are the prices of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond for shipments east of Bordentown and south of Cape Henry, and to points along the line of the Delaware and Raritan Canal:—

Schuylkill Red Ash, $4·90@5·00; do. White Ash, Steamboat, $4·00@4·15; do. do. Broken, $4·15@4·25; do. do. Egg, $4·60@4·90; do. do. Stove, $4·80@4·90; do. do. Chestnut, $3·70@3·90; Shenandoah Broken, $4·25; do. Egg, $4·75; do. Stove, $4·90; do. Chestnut, $3·90.

The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending Oct. 14:—

Bangor, $2·30; Boston, $2·25@2·35; Charlestown, $2·30; Cambridge, $2·25; Dorchester, $2·35; Dighton, $2; Fall River, $2; New Bedford, $2; Provincetown, $2·40; Rockport, $2·45; Salem, $2·35; Weymouth, $2·25; Apponaug, $2; Newport, $2; Providence, $2; Pawtucket and tow, $2·25; Allen's Point and tow, $2; Norwich and tow, $1·90; New London, $1·75; Brooklyn, $1·35; New York, $1·25@1·40; Yonkers, $1·35; Jersey City, $1·35; Georgetown, $1·25; Washington, $1·25@1·50; Norfolk, $1·30; Wilmington, $1·30; Savannah, $2·25.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY AND OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.—The Register of Wills, Hon. J. Alexander Simpson, has recently granted letters of administration in the following estates to the parties named:—

John Muir to Maria Muir.
John R. Ludwig to William Neill.
Adam Carey Cain to Daniel Smith.
Henry E. Clark to Charles H. Gibson.
Michael Gartland to James Burns and John W. Cullin.
William P. Fenton to Garrett Dudbridge.
William Hay to Daniel McDevitt.
Valentine Holmes to Samuel Hood and John Holmes, M. D.
Maria W. Jones to Washington Jones and William H. Berry.
Maria Wagner to John B. Wagner and Charles M. Wagner.
John Daly to Elizabeth Daly.
Catharine Drexel to John D. Lankenau and Anthony J. Drexel.
Theophilus Paulding to Moses J. Paulding.
John Smyth to Daniel Smyth and William Smyth.
John Fay to Anne Fay.
Amelia Simkin to P. C. Hollis.
William D Gray, M. D., to John P. Anshutz.
Andrew Lauer, Sr., to Andrew Lauer.
Samuel Bray to Catharine N. Bray.
John McIntyre to Margaret Preston.
Joseph Coffman to Grace Coffman and John T. Coffman.
William P. Wilstach to Anna H. Wilstach.
John Brady to Ann Brady.
Daniel McIntyre to Catharine Addison.
John Newman to Richard M. Newman.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—Attention is invited to the announcement among our religious notices of the meetings to-morrow—one at 4 o'clock P. M. in Rev. Mr. Henry's church, in West Philadelphia, and one at 7½ o'clock, evening, in the Church of the Epiphany—to receive, through Rev. James Davis, of London, the appointed messenger of the British Evangelical Alliance, the salutations of Christians in the Old World. The scenes of the last few years, and more especially of the last few weeks, in Europe have, in their religious aspect, been of the most thrilling character; and no thoughtful Christian can doubt the fast coming on of events, opportunities, and duties, concerning which there is call for conference and mutual understanding between Christians of all the realms of earth. The time has come when too much value cannot be ascribed to this form of international intercourse.

WIDOW'S NOTICES.—The following named ladies have given notice that they have filed in the Orphans' Court for the city and county of Philadelphia petitions praying that they may be allowed to retain three hundred dollars out of the estate of their late husbands, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Assembly of April 14, 1859, and its supplements:—Mrs. Catharine J. Haines, the widow of Allen Haines, deceased; Mrs. Elizabeth McKnight, the widow of John McKnight, deceased.

ROBBERY.—On Thursday night the grocery store of John Lyman, at No. 1525 Catharine street, was entered and robbed of two boxes of soap, two bags of coffee, and other goods. Yesterday three suspicious looking characters were discovered in the neighborhood of the store moving some of the stolen property. Mr. Lyman gave chase, but the parties escaped. The former recovered some of his goods.

DISHONEST WORKMAN.—Michael Coyle, employed at Allison's car works, was arrested yesterday on the charge of larceny. The allegation is that he carried off from the place in his tin kettle an expensive piece of machinery. Defendant has been held for a further hearing before Alderman Ramadell.

UNGENTLEMANLY.—On Thursday evening James Peterson fired off a pistol purposely to frighten a woman who resides at Front and South streets. For his ungentlemanly conduct he was arrested and taken before Alderman Devitt, who committed him to answer.

SALE OF THE PROPERTY OF A BANKRUPT.—Judge Cadwalader has ordered Marshal Gregory to sell, on next Thursday, all the goods belonging to Mr. George H. Bechtel, who has been adjudged a bankrupt. He was a large manufacturer and dealer in silver and plated ware at No. 716 Arch street.

ACCIDENT.—About half-past 1 o'clock this morning Mary Mc oy, a servant girl, fell from one of the upper windows of the residence No. 1159 Bal timore street, and was seriously injured.

LOCAL PREACHERS.

Thirteenth Annual Session of the National Local Preachers' Association of the Methodist Church.

At 10 o'clock this morning the delegates to the thirteenth annual session of the National Local Preachers' Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church assembled in Union M. E. Church, on Fourth street, below Arch, and held a prayer meeting. Rev. W. J. Ingraham officiated on the occasion. The services continued until 12 o'clock, when a benediction was pronounced.

The programme for the sittings of the association, which will be in session until Tuesday evening, is as follows:—

Saturday Afternoon—Devotional exercises and address by Rev. J. Carson, pastor of Union M. E. Church; appointment of committees and miscellaneous business.

Saturday Evening—Religious services; election of officers for the ensuing year; address of welcome in behalf of the Preachers' Meeting, by Rev. O Cooke, D. D., pastor of St. George's Church; responses by Rev. T. T. Tasker, of Philadelphia, and Rev. J. F. Forbus, of Cincinnati, and Rev. E. Heffner, of Baltimore.

Sabbath—Preaching in the various churches by delegates.

Monday—Reports of standing and special committees. Consideration of miscellaneous business, addresses, etc.

Tuesday Morning—Discussion on the question, Is it the duty of Protestants to insist upon the reading of the Sacred Scriptures in our Public Schools?

Tuesday Afternoon—Conversational meeting on Sabbath-school instruction, Sabbath-school literature, and family piety.

Tuesday Evening—Discussion of the subject of temperance.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon today was 239, being an increase of 15 over those of last week, and an increase of 1 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 114 were adults; 115 were minors; 178 were born in the United States; 50 were foreign; 19 were people of color; and 5 were from the country. Of this number, 40 died of consumption of the lungs; 8 of disease of the heart; 10 of marasmus; 7 of old age; 6 of typhoid fever; 10 of convulsions; 4 of scarlet fever; 10 of inflammation of the lungs; 8 of congestion of the brain; 12 of debility; and 5 of cholera infantum.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	10	Sixteenth	5
Second	11	Seventeenth	8
Third	8	Eighteenth	3
Fourth	10	Nineteenth	14
Fifth	8	Twentieth	23
Sixth	2	Twenty-first	..
Seventh	12	Twenty-second	13
Eighth	6	Twenty-third	9
Ninth	7	Twenty-fourth	6
Tenth	6	Twenth-fifth	7
Eleventh	7	Twenth-sixth	12
Twelfth	5	Twenty-seventh	9
Thirteenth	6	Twenty-eighth	3
Fourteenth	5	Unknown	5
Fifteenth	9		
Total			239

OPENING NIGHT OF THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.—The sale of seats for the Star Course of Lectures has been so large that the success of the season is already assured. From present appearances a large portion of the Academy will be secured for the entire series before the doors are opened on Monday evening. This state of things must be very gratifying to Mr. Pugh, but he has deserved no less at the hands of Philadelphians. By a combined intelligence, good taste, and energy, as rare as it is effective, he has made the lecture an institution here, and he is fairly entitled to what fine results may flow from many months of organized and persistent effort. The result has not been obtained by merely wishing for it. The manager has been unprecedentedly liberal in advertising, and in many novel ways for making his patrons comfortable and pleased. The Star Course is as fashionable as the opera, and its nights offer a series of opportunities for social reunions of the gayest and choicest kind. All persons interested in the giving of good lectures—and who are not?—should make an effort to assist at the grand opening of the star season on Monday night. Miss Anna E. Dickinson has the place of honor, and will deliver her new lecture, "Joan of Arc," for the first time in this city. It is said to equal, if not surpass, her best efforts of former years. A choice concert by Carl Sentz's Parlor Orchestra, materially enlarged since last winter, will precede the lecture.

AUDITORS APPOINTED.—The Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia have appointed the following named gentlemen as auditors in the estates given:—

Pierce Archer, Esq., to audit, etc., the account of Elizabeth Hartman, administratrix of Jacob Hartman, deceased.

Frederick Heyer, Esq., to audit, etc., the account of Joseph A. Clay, guardian of Georgiana V. Foster, a minor.

W. Heyward Drayton, Esq., to audit, etc., the account of Joshua Lippincott and J. Dundas Lippincott, executors of the will of James Dundas, deceased.

Thomas Bradford Dwight, Esq., to audit, etc., the account of Rachel E. Clarke and Carey Smith, executors of the will of Charles Clarke, deceased.

Robert N. Wilson, Esq., to audit, etc., the accounts of Frederica Poll, administratrix, etc., of the will of Jerome Poll, deceased.

Edward S. Campbell, Esq., to audit, etc., the accounts of Edward M. Hopkins, trustee under the will of Anna M. Kintzing, deceased.

James H. Castle, Esq., to audit, etc., the accounts of George Einwechter, trustee of property of George Einwechter, deceased.

B. F. Fisher, Esq., to audit, etc., the accounts of James M. West, who is the assignee of William Tiller, who failed in business.

THE CRY IS "STILL THEY COME!"—Mr. Mason Evans, a student at law in the office of Aaron Thompson, Esq.; Mr. Preston K. Erdman, a student at law in the office of Furman Sheppard, Esq.; Mr. Charles H. Whetham, a student at law, formerly in the office of Benjamin H. Brewster, Esq., but afterwards in the office of J. Sergeant Price, Esq.; and Mr. Herman B. Van Trunk, a student at law in the office of Amos Briggs, Esq., have announced their intention of applying for admission to practise as attorneys in the District Court and Court of Common Pleas in this country at the next meeting of the Board of Examiners, on Thursday, October 27, at 3 o'clock P. M. The meeting takes place in the Law Library, and the Board of Examination consists of Isaac Hazlehurst, Esq., chairman; Messrs. J. B. Townsend, Paschall, Gross, Spiese, Ochlschlager, Fell, and Latta; J. D. Meredith acts as Secretary. The proceedings are private.

THE SERENADE TO MR. CREELY.—The following communication has been received:—Editor of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH—Dear Sir:—Will you please make notice in your columns of the fact that the John L. Hill who presided at the Creely meeting and serenade is not the undersigned, who is a Republican, and therefore has no affiliation with bolters or trimmers? JOHN L. HILL,
Chairman Rep. City Ex. Com.

SPIRITUALISM.—Thomas Gales Forster will lecture at the church corner of Eleventh and Wood streets to-morrow at 10½ o'clock. Subject—Job, 32d chap., 8 v., first clause, "But there is a spirit in man." Also, at 7½ o'clock P. M., from latter clause same text:—"And the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them understanding."

HELD TO ANSWER.—James Oldenwelder was arrested this morning for the larceny of combs and brushes from a store in the lower section of the city, and was held in $400 bail by Alderman Jones to answer.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSIGNEES IN BANKRUPTCY.—Messrs. John Hoffmann and Jacob G. Landes have been appointed by the District Court for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania assignees of William Bartholomew, of Montgomery county.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Saturday, Oct. 15, 1870.

The local market to-day is comparatively quiet at all points, the chief business up to noon being in discount loans on business account. The stock market is demoralized, and very little is doing in brokers' loans, though a steady demand is kept up for all favorite local stocks. The holders appear willing to sell, but at full prices, indicating a speculative movement, and the ease of the money market enables them to hold out for an advance. Whether this advance is obtainable or not remains to be seen, but it may be fairly questioned.

Call loans are easy at 5@6 per cent. and first-class paper at 6@9 per cent. Currency is abundant for all practical purposes.

Gold is quiet and rather weak, with sales ranging from 113@113⅛.

Government bonds move slowly, but prices show a further advance all down the list. Only a trifling business was done at the Stock Board, the chief sales being State 6s, war loan, at 108. City 6s, new, at 102½.

Reading Railroad sold at 50·56; Pennsylvania at 60¾; and Lehigh Navigation at 33½@33¾. The bids were 27¾ for Philadelphia and Erie; 38¼ for Catawissa preferred; and 16 for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅛@114¼; do. 1862, 112¾@113¾; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, 111¾@111¾; do., July, 1865, 110¾@110¾; do., July, 1867, 110¾@110¾; do. July, 1868, 110¾@110¾; 5s 10-40, 106¼@106¾; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111@111¼. Gold, 113¼@113¾.

NAES & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	113¼	11·15 A. M.	113¼
10·13 "	113	11·50 "	113¼
10·26 "	113¼	12·00 M.	113¼
10·40 "	113¼	12·30 P. M.	113¼

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$100 Pa 6s W L Cp.	104¼	200 sh Reading R. c.	50·56
$100 City 6s, Old	102	200 do.	50·56
$200 City 6s, New	102¼	100 do. c.	50¼
$200 do. c.	102¼	300 do. ls.	50¼
$1500 Sch N 6s, 82	73	100 sh Leh Nav St.	33¼
$1000 Read deb bds.	83	15 do.	33
$1000 Wilm & RR 7s	91	10 do.	33¼
$500 N Penna 7s	94	300 do. s30.	33¼
$7000 Phila & E 7s	88¼	26 sh Penna R.	60¼
$2000 W Jersey R 7s	90¼	60 do.	60¼
100 sh Read R. c.	50·56	11 do.	60¼

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$4000 Phil & E 7s	88¼	250 sh N Y & Mid.	4·81
$1000 Pa 5s. trf.	103	200 sh Read R. b5.	50¼
$2000 Bel. & Del 3m.	85¼	100 do. b5.	50¼
$6000 Pa R gen mt. Cp bs.	95	100 do. b60.	50¾
100 sh Penna R. b5.	60¼	100 do. s60.	50·44
100 do. s60	60¼	100 do. b10.	50¾
105 do.	60¾	100 do. b5&1.	50¾
100 do. b60.	60¾	300 do. ls.	50¾
1 sh Bk of N Am.	224	80 sh Leh N. b5wn.	33
13 sh Lit Sch R. c.	42	100 do. b60.	33¼
100 do. b5	42	100 do. b60.	33¾

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 City 6s, prior to '62	103¾	100 sh Read R. c.	50·44
		100 sh Leh Nav. b60.	33¾
$500 City 6s, New	102¾	200 do.	33¾
$200 Leh R ln.	89	100 do.	33¾
15 sh Penna R.	60¾	100 do.	33¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Oct. 15.—The Flour market continues quiet at former quotations. The demand is mostly confined to the wants of the local trade, whose purchases foot up 1200 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·57; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $5·75@6·57; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@6·75; Indiana and Ohio do. do., $6·50@7, and $7·25@8·25 for fancy brands, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·50. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is steady, with a fair demand for prime lots. Sales of 3000 bushels Indiana red at $1·38@1·40; and 1000 bushels do. amber at $1·41@1·44. Rye sells at 95c. for Western. Corn is very dull and the offerings are large. Sales of 1000 bushels Western yellow at 84@87c., and 1500 bushels Western mixed at 80@84c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of white Western at 50@52c., and black and mixed at 45@46c.

In Barley and Malt no further sales were reported.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $25 per ton.

Whisky is firm at 93c. for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....OCTOBER 15

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....57 | 11 A. M.....66 | 2 P. M.....72

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship J. Montgomery, Perkins, Antwerp, Workman & Co.
Steamer James S. Green, Vance, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer United, Cryder, Fortress Monroe, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Bark Queen Victoria, Leyne, Dublin, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Armenia, Call, Portsmouth, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Southerner, Hearn, Washington, do.
Schr Caproon, Kates, Millville, do.
Schr Gilbert Green, Henderson, Petersburg, do.
Schr Mary Francis, Adonnal, Richmond, do.
Schr Kate P. Lunt, Lunt, Salem, Graeff, Rothermel & Co.
Schr S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman, Boston, do.
Schr Eva Bell, Somers, do.
Schr M. C. Hart, Reilly, do.
Schr A. C. Paige, Haley, do.
Schr M. H. Read, Bowman, New Bedford, do.
Schr Transit, Rackett, Providence, do.
Schr Fannie Harmer, Brooks, Newport, do.
Schr Alabama, Vangilder, East Greenwich, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, from Boston, 14th inst, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co. Was detained twelve hours on Nantucket Shoals on the night of 12th inst. Off Reedy Point saw two full-rigged brigs, bound up, names not ascertained.

Steamship William P. Clyde, Sherwood, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr Maggy and Lucy, Crosby, from Pensacola, with lumber to Starr & Son.

Schr George Twibill, Herring, from Norfolk, with railroad ties to Vineland Railroad Co.

Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Rodan, from Hartford.

Schr Elwood Dolan, Jarvis, from Salem.

Schr F. A. Baird, Ireland, from Providence.

Schr Jane C. Patterson, Sewall, from Boston.

Schr Sallie B., Bateman, do.

Schr Port Royal, Hagan, from Hartford.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchings, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Firm, Wiley, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 1st inst.

Ship Alice McMinott, Lowell, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Liverpool 1st inst.

Br. steamer Calabria, McMicken, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

Br. steamers City of London, Tibbits, for Liverpool, and Virginia, Andrews, for London, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamer Ashland, Beckett, for Charleston, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamers Charleston, Berry, from Charleston; Fanita, Freeman, and Georgia, Crowell, hence, at New York yesterday.

Steamer Saxon, Sears, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Brig David B. Doane, Veazie, from Norfolk for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate yesterday.

Schr Transit, Rockett, hence for Providence, at New York yesterday.

Schrs Walter Palmer, Cole, from Boston for Philadelphia, and Ripple, Conover, from New Haven for Trenton, passed Hell Gate yesterday.

Schr H. M. Carlisle, Northup, hence, at East Greenwich 12th inst.

CITY ITEMS.

For additional City Items see Inside Pages.

MEN'S ENTIRE SUITS,
As low as $10.
Better than are sold elsewhere at $12 to $15.
Others at $12, $13, $15, $16, $18, $20.
Call and see.
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

I HAVE used a Grover & Baker No. 9 Sewing Machine for nearly five years, giving the best of satisfaction at all times. It is very simple and runs very light HADASSAH B. FOLSOM,
No. 264 Franklin street, Cleveland, Ohio.

HOMES for $10 a month, at Clifton. See advertisement of last great sale of Clifton building lots by Birch & Son, on Monday, October 17.

DIED.

BROWN.—On the 14th instant, CHARLES BROWN, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence in Mount Holly, N. J., on Tuesday, 18th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Train leaves Market street at 11 A. M. *

CONNER.—On the 15th instant, JAMES G. CONNER, in the 51st year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

WHITE.—Suddenly, on the 14th instant, REBECCA L., wife of Daniel S. White, in the 47th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband in Darby, on Second day morning, the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock.

THE PHILADELPHIA CLOTH HOUSE,

N. W. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO.

TO BUYERS OF CLOAKINGS.

We have now in store our

CARACULLAS, ASTRAKHANS,
ESKIMOS, CHINCHILLAS,
VELVET BEAVERS, PLAIN BLACK BEAVERS,
FUR BEAVERS, OPERA CLOAKINGS,

In Blacks and Colors, Newest Designs.

WATERPROOFS. WATERPROOFS,

Twenty different makes, from lowest to finest grades.

WHITE CORDUROYS.

VELVETEENS! VELVETEENS!

In verv best makes, colors guaranteed.

We have always made this branch of our bu iness a specialty. Our stock is now complete, and open for the inspec ion of the public.

WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

N. W. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

DRY GOODS.

400 ARCH STREET. 400

EYRE & LANDELL

New Offer for the Fall of 1870

NEW
LYONS SILKS.
PIM'S POPLINS.
INDIA SHAWLS.
SILK PLUSHES.
JOUVIN GLOVES.
LYONS VELVETS.
BAGDAD WRAPS.
PARK BLANKETS.
WOOLLEN SATINS.
GORGEOUS PLAIDS.
ZOUAVE JACKETS.
CARRIAGE SHAWLS.
NOBILITY COLOURS.
NEW SHAWL SUITS.
ARISTOCRATIC SILKS.
SOUTHERLAND PLAIDS.
SERVICEABLE POPLINS.
LADY FRANKLIN JACKETS.

P. S.—10,000 YARDS SPLENDID FRENCH CHINTZES.

N. B.—Our stock of Fine Blankets, Extra Quilts and Damask Goods, and general staple stock is unprecedented. 9 19 mws rptf

NOTTINGHAM LACE FOR CURTAINS.—Just opened, cases of new patterns, and very cheap goods.

CRINOLINE SKIRT LINING.
A case of plain and barred, white, slate and black, 4-4 and 5-4, at a low price.

7-4 AND 8-4 FRENCH MUSLIN.
Just opened, several large lots of superior quality, from 55c. to $1 25 a yard, better than usual for the price.

NEW THREAD LACE COLLARS.
An unusually large assortment, among them the new shape, new very scarce, at low prices.

ALTAR LACES, OR CHURCH LACE.
With appropriate devices upon them, some of them 20 inches wide, only 30 cents a yard, said to have cost 60 cents to import.

NEW HAMBURG EDG., INS., and FLOUNCING.
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